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An Account of a THUNDER STORM in Scotland; with ſome Meteorological Obſervations. In a Letter from Patrick Brydone, Eſq; F. R. S. to Sir Joſeph Banks, Bart. P. R. S.

[From the Philoſophical Tranſactions, Vol. 77. Part 1. for the year 1787.]

Lennel-Houſe, near Coldſtream, Dec. 20. 1786.

Dear Sir,

I NOW ſit down to give you ſome account of the thunder ſtorm, which I remember to have mentioned to you in converſation, and of which you wiſhed to be more particularly informed. I do not know whether you will think it worthy of the attention of the Society; but you will be pleaſed to make whatever uſe of it you think proper. It is copied, with ſome additions, from the journal which I uſually keep in the country, and which was wrote down immediately after the event.

Tueſday the 19th of July 1785 was a fine ſoft morning (thermometer, at ten, 68°); about eleven, clouds began to form in the ſouth eaſt; and between twelve and one there were ſeveral flaſhes of lightning, followed by rolling claps of thunder, at a conſiderable diſtance. I was ſitting in my ſtudy at an open window, in the ſecond ſtory, obſerving the progreſs of the ſtorm; when ſome ladies, who were in the drawing-room below,

below, alarmed by the lightning, came up to me. I was making them obſerve, by a ſtop-watch, the time which the ſound took to reach us, (which was generally from 25 to 30 ſeconds), and aſſuring them the ſtorm was at ſo great a diſtance, that there could be no ſort of danger; when we were ſuddenly alarmed by a loud report, for which we were not prepared by any preceding flaſh: it reſembled the firing of ſeveral muſkets, ſo cloſe together, that the ear could hardly ſeparate the ſounds; and was followed by no rumbling noiſe like the other claps.

The clouds immediately began to diſſipate, and there was no more appearance of either thunder or lightning. I had ordered my horſes to be got ready, and was juſt going to mount, when a ſervant came running in to tell me, that a man and two horſes had been ſtruck dead by the thunder, at a ſmall diſtance from the houſe. I immediately ſet out, and arrived on the ſpot in leſs than half an hour after the accident. The horſes were ſtill yoked to the cart, and lying in the ſame poſition in which they had been ſtruck down; but the body of the young man had been already carried off by his companion, who ſoon returned to the place; and, with leſs agitation than I expected, deſcribed to me how every thing had paſſed.

They were both ſervants to Mr Turnbull, a tenant of the Earl of Home, and were returning home with two carts loaded with coals. James Lauder, a ſtrong young man, of twenty-four years of age, had the charge of the firſt cart, and was ſitting on the fore part of it. They had croſſed the Tweed a few minutes before, at a deep ford, and had almoſt gained the higheſt part of an aſcent, about 65 or 70 feet above the bed of the river. They were converſing about the thunder, which they heard at a diſtance, and expreſſing a wiſh that it might be accompanied by a fall of rain, as the only means of ſaving the crop, after ſo long and ſevere a drought. At that inſtant he was ſtunned by a loud report, and ſaw his companion, his horſes and cart, fall to the ground. He immediately ran to his aſſiſtance, but found him quite dead. His face, he ſaid, was of a livid colour, his cloaths were torn to pieces, and he had a ſtrong ſmell of burning. He immediately emptied his own cart, and carried home Lauder's body to his friends; ſo that I had not an opportunity of examining it: but Mr Bell, miniſter of Coldſtream, a gentleman of the moſt perfect candour and veracity, told me, that he had been ſent for, to announce the fatal event to the young man's parents, and had examined the body; that he found the ſkin of the right thigh much burnt and ſhrivelled, and many marks of the ſame kind over the whole body; but none on the legs, which he imputed to their hanging over the fore part of the cart at the time of the exploſion, and not being in contact with any part of it. His cloaths, and particularly his ſhirt, was very much torn, and emitted a very ſtrong ſmell of burning. The body was buried two days after, without having diſcovered any ſymptoms of putrefaction.

Lauder's companion ſhewed me the diſtance between the two carts, which was exactly marked; for his horſes had turned round at the time of the exploſion, and broke their harneſs: I found it about twenty-four yards, and Lauder's cart was a foot higher on the bank, but had not yet reached the ſummit. He told me, he was likewiſe ſitting on the fore-part of his cart, and had Lauder, his cart and horſes, full in view, when they fell to the ground; that he perceived no flaſh, nor appearance of fire, and was ſenſible of no ſhock, nor uncommon ſenſation.

I now examined the cart, and the ſpot around it, as exactly as I could. The horſes were black, and of a ſtrong make; they had fallen on the left ſide, and their legs had made a deep impreſſion in the duſt, which, on our lifting them up, ſhewed the exact form of each leg: ſo that no kind of ſtruggle or convulſive motion had ſucceeded the fall, but every principle of life ſeems to have been extinguiſhed in an inſtant. The hair was much ſinged over the greateſt part of their bodies; but was moſt perceptible on the belly and legs. Their eyes were already become dull and opaque, and looked like the eyes of an animal which had been long dead. The joints were all ſupple; and I could not perceive that any of the bones were either ſoftened or diſſolved, as it has been alledged, ſometimes happens to animals killed by lightning. The left ſhaft of the cart was broken; and I obſerved, that ſplinters had been thrown off in many places, particularly

particularly where the timber of the cart was connected by nails, or cramps of iron. Many pieces of the coal were likewiſe thrown out to a conſiderable diſtance, all round the cart; and ſome of them, which I have preſerved, have the appearance of coal which had lain ſome time on a fire. I likewiſe gathered up the fragments of Lauder's hat, which had been torn to innumerable ſmall pieces; ſome of which I ſhall incloſe for your inſpection, as well as part of his hair, which I found ſtrongly united to ſome of the fragments which had compoſed the crown of the hat *. About four feet and a half behind each wheel of the cart, I obſerved an odd appearance in the ground; a circular hole of about twenty inches in diameter, the centre of which was exactly in the track of each wheel. The earth was torn up, as if by violent blows of a pick-axe, and the ſmall ſtones and duſt were ſcattered on each ſide of the road. The tracks of the wheels were ſtrongly marked in the duſt, both behind and before theſe holes, but were completely obliterated for upwards of a foot and a half on theſe ſpots. This led me to ſuſpect, that the force which had formed them muſt likewiſe have acted ſtrongly upon the wheels; and, on examination, I found evident marks of fuſion on each of them, which I now ſhewed to many people who had aſſembled around us. The ſurface of the iron, to the length of about three inches, and the whole breadth of the wheel, had become of a bluiſh colour, had entirely loſt its poliſh and ſmoothneſs, and had the appearance of drops incompletely formed on its ſurface; theſe were of a roundiſh form, and had a ſenſible projection. I ſuſpected that the great heat which had been communicated to the iron might probably have burnt the wood of the wheels; but this I did not find to be the caſe. To aſcertain whether theſe marks were occaſioned by the exploſion which had torn up the ground, we puſhed back the cart on the ſame tracks which it had deſcribed on the road; and found, that the marks of fuſion anſwered exactly to the centre of each of the holes; and that, at the inſtant of the exploſion, the iron of the wheels had been ſunk deep in the duſt. They had made almoſt half a revolution after the exploſion, which might be occaſioned by the falling down of the horſes, which pulled the cart a little forward. On examining the oppoſite part of the wheels, or that part which was at the greateſt diſtance from the earth, no mark of any kind was obſervable. The broken earth ſtill emitted a ſmell ſomething like that of ether. The ground was remarkably dry, and of a gravelly ſoil.

It would appear, that this great exploſion had, in an inſtant, pervaded every ſubſtance connected with the cart, the wheels of which had probably conducted it from the ground. They had been completely wetted but a few minutes before, as well as the legs and bellies of the horſes, and this might, perhaps, be the reaſon why the hair on theſe parts was much more burnt than on the reſt of their bodies. However, the two horſes had already walked over this electrical mine, without having produced any effect; and had not the cart followed them, might have eſcaped without hurt. I examined all their ſhoes, but could not perceive the leaſt mark on any of them, nor was the earth broken where they had trodden. But the cart was deeply laden, and the wheels had penetrated much farther into the ground.

The equilibrium between the earth and the atmoſphere ſeems at this inſtant to have been completely reſtored; for no farther appearance of thunder or lightning was obſerved within our hemiſphere; the clouds diſpelled, and the air reſumed the moſt perfect tranquillity: but how this vaſt quantity of electric matter could be diſcharged from the one element into the other without exhibiting any appearance of fire, I ſhall not pretend to examine. The fact, however, appears certain; and when I was mentioning it as a ſingular one, a gentleman told me, that the ſhepherd of St Cuthbert's farm, on the oppoſite bank of the Tweed, had been an eye-witneſs of the event, and gave a different account of it. I immediately went to the farm, found the ſhepherd, and made him conduct me to the ſpot from whence he had obſerved it, and deſired him to give me an account of what had happened. He was looking, he ſaid, at the two carts going up the bank, when he was ſtunned by a loud report, and at the ſame inſtant ſaw the firſt of the carts fall to the ground, and obſerved that the man and horſes lay ſtill, as if dead.

* Theſe were exhibited to the Society. C. B.

aſked him, if he had obſerved any lightning? He ſaid, he ſaw no lightning, nor appearance of fire whatever; but obſerved the duſt to riſe at the place; that there had been ſeveral flaſhes of lightning ſome time before from the ſouth-eaſt, whereas the accident happened to the north-weſt of where he ſtood. The diſtance, in a right line acroſs the river, might be between two and three hundred yards. He was ſenſible of no ſhock, nor uncommon ſenſation of any kind. I went next morning to examine if there were any marks of putrefaction on the horſes, and to obſerve the ſtate of the blood veſſels, &c. after the ſkin had been taken off; but a gentleman of the neighbourhood, who kept a pack of hounds, had already ſeized on them.

Several other phænomena happened on that day, probably all proceeding from the ſame cauſe; ſome of which I ſhall beg leave to mention.

The ſhepherd belonging to the farm of Lennel Hill, was in a neighbouring field tending his flock, when he obſerved a lamb drop down; and ſaid, he felt at the ſame time as if fire had paſſed over his face, (this was his own expreſſion), although the lightning and claps of thunder were then at a great diſtance from him. He ran up immediately, but found the lamb quite dead; nor did he perceive the leaſt convulſive motion, nor ſymptom of life remaining, although the moment before it appeared to be in perfect health. He bled it with his knife, and the blood flowed freely. This, he told me, happened about a quarter of an hour before the exploſion which killed Lauder; and it was not above three hundred yards diſtant from the ſpot. He was only a few yards from the lamb when it fell down. The earth was not torn up, nor did he obſerve any duſt riſe.

Thomas Foſter, a celebrated fiſher in Coldſtream, and another man, were ſtanding in the middle of the Tweed, fiſhing for ſalmon with the rod, when they ſuddenly heard a loud noiſe; and, turning round to ſee from whence it came, they found themſelves caught in a violent whirlwind, which Foſter told me felt ſultry and hot, and almoſt prevented them from breathing. It was not without much difficulty they could reach the bank, where they ſat down, exhauſted with fatigue, and greatly alarmed; however it laſted but a very ſhort time, and was ſucceeded by a very perfect calm. This happened about an hour before the exploſion.

A woman, making hay near the banks of the river, fell ſuddenly to the ground, and called out to her companions, that ſhe had received a violent blow on the foot, and could not imagine from whence it came. This I had not from the woman herſelf, but from Mr Turnbull, a very reſpectable farmer. Mr Bell, our miniſter, nephew of Thomſon the poet, and poſſeſſed of all the candour and ingenuity of his uncle, told me, that walking in his garden a little before Lauder's accident, he ſeveral times felt a ſenſible tremor in the ground. He likewiſe told me (what I find I had forgot to mention in the proper place), that he had obſerved on Lauder's body a zig-zag line of about an inch and a quarter broad, which extended from his chin down to his right thigh, and had followed nearly the line of the buttons of his waiſtcoat. The ſkin was burnt white and hard.

Theſe, Sir, are all the circumſtances I have been able to collect that are well authenticated; and I ſhall not trouble you with reports that are not. From the whole it would appear, that the earth had acquired a great ſuper-abundance of electrical matter, which was every where endeavouring to fly off into the atmoſphere. Perhaps it might be accounted for from the exceſſive dryneſs of the ground; and, for many months, the almoſt total want of rain, which is probably the agent that Nature employs in preſerving, or in reſtoring the equilibrium between the other two elements. But I ſhall not pretend to inveſtigate the cauſes: all I wanted, was to give you ſome account of the effects; and your own reflections will lead you much farther than any thing I could ſuggeſt.

I have the honour to be, with the greateſt reſpect, &c. P. Brydone.

P. S. I cannot ſend away this letter without adding in a poſtſcript, that on Friday the 11th of Auguſt laſt, early in the morning, we had a pretty ſmart ſhock of an earthquake. I was awaked by it, and felt the motion moſt diſtinctly for four or five ſeconds at leaſt. It appeared as if the bed had been pulled gently from ſide to ſide ſeveral times. The motion was nearly north north-weſt and ſouth-eaſt, as far as I could judge from

from the motion of the bed. The windows were violently ſhaken, and made a great noiſe, which, I believe, was miſtaken by many people for a noiſe accompanying the earthquake. I immediately roſe to look at my watch, and found it twenty minutes after two. It was a dead calm, the morning cloſe and warm, with ſmall drizzling rain, and, although the moon was but two days paſt the full, ſo dark that I could not perceive the hour without ſtriking a light. It was felt in almoſt every houſe in this neighbourhood, and all the way from this country to the weſt coaſt of the iſland, where it ſeems to have been more violent than here; but to the eaſt of this place it was very little felt.

Perhaps it may not be improper to mention the ſtate of the weather for ſome time before and after this event, as it may poſſibly have had ſome influence upon it. The drought was very great till the 22d of July, when it rained a little; and this was repeated, though in ſmall quantities, and generally accompanied by high winds, till Thurſday the 27th, when it blew the moſt violent tempeſt I ever remember in this country. The young crop of turnips, in many fields, were blown out of the ground, and almoſt entirely deſtroyed. The peaſe became brown as if withered, and ſo did the leaves of the foreſt trees on that ſide which was oppoſed to the blaſt. Vaſt clouds of duſt were raiſed from the dry fields and roads, which looked like ſmoke, and had the appearance at a diſtance as if many villages had been on fire all over the country. The water too was raiſed from the ſurface of the river, and carried quite away by the violence of the hurricane, forming ſmall clouds in the air, which we traced to a great diſtance. The great violence of this tempeſt laſted but a few hours, and at night it fell calm. The barometer was little affected, and ſtood at 29 inches and a half. The wind was nearly weſt, veering ſometimes a little to the north. From this time we had a tract of very fine weather, the wind conſtantly in the weſt points, till the time of the earthquake, (which happened on what is called the laſt of the dog-days), when it changed to the ſouth-eaſt, and brought us five of the worſt days I ever remember to have ſeen at that ſeaſon; it rained almoſt inceſſantly, with a cold eaſterly wind, and the ſun did not once appear till the morning of Wedneſday the 16th, after which we had again a tract of fine weather. I examined the barometer at the time of the earthquake, but did not find that it had been ſenſibly affected. It roſe a little on that morning; but this I imputed to the wind having changed into the eaſt.

An account of Three Volcanoes in the Moon, by William Herſchel, LL. D. F. R. S. Read before the Royal Society.

[From the Philoſophical Tranſactions.]

IT will be neceſſary to ſay a few words, by way of introduction, to the account I have to give of ſome appearances upon the moon, which I perceived the 19th and 20th of this month. The phænomena of nature, eſpecially thoſe that fall under the inſpection of the aſtronomer, are to be viewed, not only with the uſual attention to facts as they occur, but with the eye of reaſon and experience. In this we are, however, not allowed to depart from plain appearances; though their origin and ſignification ſhould be indicated by the moſt characteriſing features. Thus, when we ſee on the ſurface of the moon a great number of elevations, from half a mile to a mile and a half in height, we are ſtrictly intitled to call them mountains; but when we attend to their particular ſhape, in which many of them reſemble the craters of our volcanoes, and thence argue, that they owe their origin to the ſame cauſe which has modelled many of theſe, we may be ſaid to ſee by analogy, or with the eye of reaſon. Now, in this latter caſe, though it may be convenient, in ſpeaking of phænomena, to uſe expreſſions that can only be juſtified by reaſoning upon the facts themſelves, it will certainly be the ſafeſt way not to neglect a full deſcription of them, that it may appear to others how far we have been authoriſed to uſe the mental eye. This being premiſed, I may ſafely proceed to give my obſervations.

"April 19. 1787; 10h. 36'. ſidereal time. I perceive three volcanoes in different places of the dark part of the new moon. Two of them are either nearly extinct, or otherwiſe in a ſtate of going to break out; which perhaps may be decided next lunation. The third ſhews an actual eruption of fire, or luminous matter. I meaſured the diſtance of the crater from the northern limb of the moon and found it 3' 57",3. Its light is much brighter than the nucleus of the comet

comet which M. Merchan diſcovered at Paris the 10th of this month.

April 20. 1787; 10h. 2'. ſidereal time. The volcano burns with greater violence than laſt night. I believe its diameter cannot be leſs than 3", by comparing it with that of the Georgian planet; as Jupiter was near at hand, I turned the teleſcope to his third ſatellite, eſtimated the diameter of the burning part of the volcano to be equal to at leaſt twice that of the ſatellite. Hence we may compute, that the ſhining or burning matter muſt be above three miles in diameter. It is of an irregular round figure, and very ſharply defined on the edges. The other volcanoes are much farther towards the centre of the moon, and reſemble large pretty faint nebulæ, that are gradually much brighter in the middle; but no well defined luminous ſpot can be diſcerned in them. Theſe three ſpots are plainly to be diſtinguiſhed from the reſt of the marks upon the moon; for the reflection of the ſun's rays from the earth is, in its preſent ſituation, ſufficiently bright, with a ten-feet reflector, to ſhew the moon's ſpots, even the darkeſt of them; nor did I perceive any ſimilar phænomena laſt lunation, though I then viewed the ſame places with the ſame inſtrument.

The appearance of what I have called the actual fire or eruption of a volcano exactly reſembled a ſmall piece of burning charcoal, when it is covered by a thin coat of white aſhes, which frequently adhere to it when it has been ſome time ignited; and it had a degree of brightneſs, about as ſtrong, with which ſuch a coal would be ſeen to glow in faint day-light.

All the adjacent parts of the volcanic mountain ſeemed to be faintly illuminated by the eruption, and were gradually more obſcure as they lay at a greater diſtance from the crater.

This eruption reſembled much that which I ſaw on the 4th of May, in the year 1783; an account of which, with many remarkable particulars relating to the volcanic mountains in the moon, I ſhall take an opportunity of communicating to this ſociety. It differed, however, conſiderably in magnitude and brightneſs; for the volcano of the year 1783, though much brighter than that which is now burning, was not nearly ſo large in the dimenſions of its eruption; the former ſeen in the teleſcope reſembled a ſtar of the fourth magnitude, as it appears to the natural eye; this, on the contrary, ſhews a viſible diſk of luminous matter, very different from the ſparkling brightneſs of ſtar-light.

WILLIAM HERSCHEL,
Slough, near Windſor, April 21.

SIR, *July* 12.

IN addition to Mr Herſchel's diſcovery of three volcanoes in the moon, I have now the pleaſure to tranſmit to you the tranſlation of a letter written by M. Girtaner, member of the Gottingen Society, to M. de la Metherie at Paris, containing a more circumſtantial account of this very curious event. *Gent. Mag.*

" SIR, *May* 30.

Mr Herſchel has lately made a diſcovery of the greateſt conſequence, of which I have had the good fortune to be an eye-witneſs. He had obſerved laſt month, one or two days after the new moon, in the dark part of it, three luminous points. Two of theſe points were near each other, and their light was pale and weak. The third, which he judged to be about three Engliſh miles in diameter, exhibited a much ſtronger and a redder light. This he compared to a burning coal covered with aſhes. Theſe points he immediately conceived to be burning mountains, the two firſt being either nearly extinguiſhed, or beginning to burn, and the other in a ſtate of actual eruption. Mr Herſchel did not fail to communicate his obſervation to the Royal Society; and the philoſophers in this metropolis waited impatiently for the next new moon, which would neceſſarily confirm the obſervation, becauſe the eruption would probably not continue above a month, and conſequently the phænomina would be then very different if Mr Herſchel's conjecture was well founded. Friday laſt, the 18th, the firſt day of the new moon, ſeveral philoſophical gentlemen attended Mr Herſchel at his houſe in the country; but the weather was too cloudy to permit any obſervation. The next day, I did myſelf the honour to viſit him, with two of my friends. Fortunately the ſky was perfectly clear. After having examined, during two hours, the enlightened part of the moon, by means of Mr Herſchel's aſtoniſhing inſtruments, of which it is impoſſible to form an adequate idea without having ſeen them, we directed the teleſcope to the dark part of this ſatellite, and the conjecture of this great aſtronomer was inſtantly confirmed. The two firſt mentioned

tioned luminous points had totally disappeared, and the fire of the other was become pale and weak. The diameter of its crater was increaſed to about 6 miles. Next month it will probably be entirely inviſible. This diſcovery of volcanoes in the moon is a proof, that the matter of which it is compoſed is ſimilar to that of our earth, and alſo proves the exiſtence of a lunar atmoſphere, which ſome philoſophers have doubted. The ſcience of aſtronomy is therefore infinitely indebted to the zeal of Mr Herſchel."

This phænomenon was alſo ſeen by Count Bruhl, Mr Cavendiſh, Mr Aubert, &c. Yours, &c. Z. Z.

Sketch of the Life of Sir R. MAXWELL, *Bt.*

SIR ROBERT MAXWELL of Orchardton, in the county of Galloway, (who departed this life a few weeks ago), [vol. 48. p. 467.] was deſcended from an ancient Roman-Catholic family of that name in the ſouth of Scotland: he was the only child of a recluſe bigot, who ſent him very young to be educated in a Jeſuits College in Flanders; and committed the management of a large but ill-cultivated eſtate to the boy's uncle, his brother, while he employed the remains of an infirm life in acts of devotion. ——It is well known that in Scotland the younger branches of genteel families are but ill provided for; and till trade and profeſſions ceaſed to be thought diſhonourable, they depended much for ſupport on the heads of their families.—This was the caſe in the family of Orchardton, where the uncle was the ſole manager, and might be ſaid to be the proprietor of the eſtate rather than the Baronet, his brother. Having thus a foretaſte, as it were, of the pleaſure ariſing from the poſſeſſion of a large eſtate, it is natural (from a view of his future conduct) to ſuppoſe he looked on the boy, his nephew, with an evil eye, being next heir.—Whether it was before or after the death of the old Baronet, I cannot remember, that a report prevailed that the boy was dead, and of courſe, the uncle came into poſſeſſion of the eſtate and title, which he poſſeſſed for many years. Our young hero, however, was not dead, but ſuffering reluctantly the ſevere diſcipline of the Jeſuits College: and as he had entered this ſeminary too young to know from whence he came, or who he was, had received ſupplies from his uncle, which were repreſented as the bounties of the College. He was educated as a Jeſuit, and was found of ſufficient capacity to make one of that ſagacious and learned body.——About the age of ſixteen, however, he found the auſterities of a monaſtic life by no means to agree with his diſpoſition; and upon ſome trifling difference with the ſuperior, he ran away, and inliſted himſelf in a French marching regiment. This was in the hotteſt part of the war between England and France, about the year 1743, when he underwent all the hardſhips of hunger, long marches, and of continual alarms from a vigilant and ſucceſsful enemy. He fought the allied army at the battle of Dettingen as a foot-ſoldier; and in his flight from that celebrated action, I have heard him ſay, he ſaw a wounded comrade lying in a ditch, whom he wiſhed to aſſiſt; but the ſoldier refuſed all aid, ſaying, "Let me die—the colours are gone!"—a curious inſtance of the attachment of a French ſoldier to the honours of his regiment. He was alſo at the battle of Fontenoy; and upon the rebellion of 1745 breaking out, he was appointed an Enſign, and landed in the Moray frith with the French troops, who came to aid that political meaſure. He joined the rebels as a Frenchman a little before the battle of Falkirk, marched with them to Derby, and back into Scotland; was ſlightly wounded at the battle of Culloden, and fled with a few friends into the woods of Lochaber, in which retreat he ſpent the greateſt part of the following ſummer, living upon roots of trees, the milk of wild goats, and the oat-meal and water of ſuch peaſants as he durſt truſt. In this manner he ſubſiſted the greateſt part of the ſummer of 1746;—but knowing it to be impoſſible to paſs the winter in ſuch a ſituation, he caſt about how to get back to France, never dreaming that a large eſtate belonged to him in the very country where he was now ſuffering all the horrors and diſtreſſes of the moſt criminal exile!—No ſcheme ſeemed ſo feaſible as that of getting to the coaſt of Galloway, where he hoped to get on board ſome ſmuggling veſſel to the Iſle of Man, and from thence to France. In the proſecution of this expedition, he crept through bye-ways by night, and lay concealed among woods or rocks all day, being almoſt naked, and living upon the charity of the pooreſt people, whom alone he durſt truſt! The hardſhips he ſuffered (now the winter was ſet in) in this fruitleſs attempt, would take up a volume in the deſcription: ſometimes without food for

for ſeveral days together, walking bare-footed through briars, rocks, and unfrequented ways in the dark, till he arrived in the neighbourhood of Dumfries, where he was ſeized and taken before a magiſtrate. As his name was Maxwell, (and he did not conceal it), he was recognited as a rebel, and would have ſuffered as ſuch, had not a French commiſſion been found in the lining of his coat, which intitled him to the treatment of a priſoner of war. This privilege however extended only to the ſafety of his life; he was confined in a loathſome priſon, alone on a ground pavement ſo long, that I have heard him repeat the names he had given every ſtone that compoſed it; and he often amuſed his friends by pointing them out. Thus at the very loweſt ebb of fortune, it was high time that the tide ſhould turn in his favour; and turn it did in a moſt marvellous way! The attachment of the lower orders of the Clans in Scotland to their chiefs, as well as of ſervants to their maſters, is proverbial!—The nurſe of Sir Robert (for ſo I muſt now call him) was at this time living in Dumfries, where he was a priſoner. This old and faithful domeſtic had a kind of *preſentiment* that this youth muſt be the child ſhe had nurſed;—his name, his age, and even his ſqualid looks, confirmed this opinion, and ſhe, with the moſt maternal affection, adminiſtered every comfort in her power for his relief. After an intercourſe of ſome weeks, ſhe made him acquainted with her ſuſpicion, and begged leave to examine a mark ſhe remembered on his body. This proof alſo anſwering, ſhe became outrageous with joy, and ran about the ſtreets, making every one acquainted with the diſcovery ſhe had made! This coming to the ears of the magiſtrates, inquiry was made, and it ſoon became the general opinion that he was the individual ſon of the late Baronet of Orchardton, who was ſaid to be dead. But as the eſtate lay but a few miles from Dumfries, and the preſent poſſeſſor was a man of conſiderable power, and of a gloomy vindictive diſpoſition, people were cautious in eſpouſing the cauſe of this diſtreſſed orphan, till a Mr Goudy, to his eternal honour, took him by the hand, releaſed him from priſon, cloathed him agreeable to his rank, took him to his own houſe, and commenced an action againſt the uncle, who was not inactive in the defence of his uſurpation, but took every poſſible ſtep to prove the orphan an impoſtor: however, before this remarkable cauſe came before the Court of Seſſion, the uncle, from chagrin and a conſciouſneſs of his guilt, died of vexation, and the young man was put into the peaceable poſſeſſion of an eſtate worth near two thouſand pounds a-year!—He now began to diſplay thoſe abilities which misfortune had obſcured, but not obliterated.—He poſſeſſed ſtrong ſtamina of conſtitution, as may be naturally ſuppoſed from ſurviving ſo many hardſhips; and a vigorous, elegant, and generous mind. The gentlemen of the neighbourhood congratulated one another on the acquiſition of ſo worthy a neighbour, and the ladies were not wanting in their attentions to him. He paid his addreſſes to Miſs Maclellan, a beautiful, accompliſhed, and moſt amiable relation of Lord Kirkcudbright, whom he married, and with whom he lived in the moſt perfect harmony for upwards of twenty-five years. He joined with great ſpirit and ſucceſs the paſſion for farming ſo prevalent in Scotland; and the produce of his eſtate was eaſily tranſported to the Liverpool market, being ſituated on the banks of the Solway Frith. He alſo built an elegant houſe on a fine eminence above the Frith, which in front commanded the romantic rocks and woods of Galloway, and its back view took in the whole coaſt of Cumberland. So ſituated, he became richly recompenſed for the ſufferings of his younger days; and happy ſhould I be could I cloſe this imperfect ſketch, with a continuance of his merited felicity to the time when death removed him from his numerous friends. But, alas! Fortune had not yet exhauſted her vengeance. The Ayr bank, ſo fatal to many middling fortunes in Scotland, dragged into its baneful vortex the eſtate of Orchardton, leaving only a ſlender pittance for himſelf and his lady, (for he had no iſſue); and he was once more obliged to abandon the ſeat of his anceſtors. He bore this, however, with his uſual magnanimity—continued the ſame convivial, open hearted, worthy fellow he had been in the height of his fortune!—and the calamity ſeemed but to double the warmth and cordiality of his friends. On a viſit to one of them, the worthy Earl of Selkirk, he was taken ill on the road, and expired in a few hours.

I am, &c.

George-ſtreet, Hanover-Square, A. W.
Oct. 6. 1786.

Europ. Mag. Sub Plant.

Substance of the Speeches of the Chancellor and Lord Loughborough, in the House of Peers, April 30. relative to Scots Fictitious Votes, in the cause, the Hon. W. Elphinstone, Appellant, against John Campbell, Esq; and others, Respondents.

[See five letters on the subject of fictitious votes in the Magazine for January and February 1783, signed *An Old Freeholder.*]

The LORD CHANCELLOR.

MY LORDS,

THE great importance of this cause, and its general reference, as has been observed by the counsel on both sides, to the laws of Scotland, with respect to sending members to parliament, will undoubtedly intitle it to every degree of the most anxious attention which your Lordships can possibly bestow upon it.

The manner in which it struck my mind laid me under no small difficulty and embarrassment, whether we could enter into the question of fraud in this case.—It strikes the mind with indignation, where a fraud upon the law has actually been committed, that the court, and judges composing that court, are the only persons, and should be the only single persons in all the country, that are conscious of the fraud, and incapable of going into it; and consequently not able to decide upon it.—That would be rendering justice deficient, and embarrassing the court by its own rules of decision.

Where there is actual fraud, your Lordships would certainly be anxious to pursue that fraud, with all the diligence and effect it can possibly be pursued with, in order to do justice in the matter. When I use the word *fraud* here, I lie under the necessity of explaining myself, that I speak of *fraud* purely in the legal sense. It happens, that by the laws of Scotland, and this country, and of every country in the world, there is a great number of things that are called *fraud* in law, which will carry along with them no degree of baseness or dishonour; therefore I hope I shall be understood as speaking of this subject, and by no means conveying the slightest imputation, with regard to the person whose name has been so often mentioned, and who has been spoken of in very high terms in this case; and I make no doubt he deserves to be spoke of in the highest terms as a man of honour. I have not the honour to know him, nor Mr Steuart; but it would be extremely hard, when one is using phrases of this sort, that they should be looked upon as personal. When I say this is a practice to disappoint the law of the land, and in that way constitute a fraud upon it, *that* is my true meaning.

Upon the other hand, I should be extremely sorry to proceed by any rule in the discovery of fraud, which could be so extensive as to cut down those votes which, by the law of Scotland, undoubtedly are admissible; for it has been very well observed, and properly agreed by the counsel upon both sides, that your Lordships do not sit here trying the cause as a House of Parliament, but you sit here as a Court of Session merely; and you ought to pronounce no judgement in this place, but that which the Court of Session ought to have pronounced in the Court below;—and for that purpose, you should lay out of your consideration, every view of policy, every view of convenience; and you should lay out of your consideration every circumstance and ingredient whatever, except that which the letter of the law prescribes.

In considering of this case, I take it to be extremely clear, that, by the law of Scotland, the estate which is pretended in these deeds, if it be a *real estate*, taken and enjoyed by the grantee of that estate fairly, and *bona fide* for his own use and benefit, does give a vote for a member to serve in parliament.

My Lords, by the ancient law of Scotland, as your Lordships perfectly well know, every vassal of the Crown, every Baron, properly speaking, appeared in parliament, and his sub-feus were in ancient times not regarded much more than tacks are now. It was of no consequence to his title for appearing in parliament, how much of the beneficial interest was in him: he represented the whole land—Afterwards, when the attendance of the lesser vassals or Barons who held from the Crown was dispersed with, and they appeared only by their representatives, those who voted for the representatives voted for them in the very same right that he sat in parliament by; consequently the right to vote for the representative was in the immediate tenant of the Crown, let those who held under him enjoy ever so much of the beneficial part of the estate.

In 1681, when the mode of electing in Scotland came to be settled, these principles were exactly followed, and the right of voting was given either to the wadsetter of a superiority, or to the liferenter of a

ſuperiority; and it was given to them without regard to the quantity of real and beneficial intereſt which they held in the land.

In the times I am alluding to, the object of ſitting in parliament, however it might touch the minds of individuals, did not apply to them in the ſame way, as, from the lapſe of time, and change of circumſtances, it has done ſince. The utmoſt point that then could ſtrike the ambition of a gentleman, was the honour of repreſenting a conſiderable number of people in the country in which he lived, and of being preferred by them to that ſeat in parliament.—That ambition there was, but it did not go the length of diſpenſing with the conſtituents paying the expence of their repreſentative in parliament.—I ſpeak only of what took place after the act 1681, if I do not confound that ſtatute with the act of 1661; but from that time to this, the law has certainly received no change whatever; becauſe, though a great many acts of parliament have been made for ſecuring the obſervation of the law as made in 1681, none of them offer to make a change in it, nor by conſtruction can be underſtood to have made a change in it. Your Lordſhips will ſee what the law was in 1681.—It is true, ſuperiorities only gave the vote. It is alſo true, every man who had ſuch an eſtate had a vote: and it was in the contemplation of the law, as it was regulated in 1681, that the right of voting ſhould be preſerved to each individual—I mean, in contradiſtinction to this, the qualification, which your Lordſhips know is a forty-ſhilling land of old extent, holden of the King, or 400l. of valued rent, gave a right of voting; but no one perſon, if he had forty or five hundred ſuch eſtates, which, by being divided into ſo many parts, would have given ſo many votes, could, while the eſtate was in him, be entitled to any more than one vote.—At the ſame time, if by accident the eſtate came to be divided, each of the perſons to whom it fell, in that manner, would have a right of voting.

Hence, your Lordſhips ſee, there are two points equally deſerving your attention as a court of juſtice. I am not conſidering now, whether political power ſhould be in proportion to the extent of property; or whether the man who held an eſtate that contained the forty or the five hundred votes, ſhould have them all. This is not our buſineſs. We ſit as a court of juſtice, to carry the law as it ſtands into execution; and there are two points in the law as it ſtands, which it behoves your Lordſhips anxiouſly to ſee executed, as far as the rules of law can go: The one is, That every perſon who has an eſtate to which the law annexes the vote, ſhould be enabled to give the vote; the ſecond, That no perſon ſhould be able to give more than one vote for the eſtate ſo abiding in him.

It was argued, but little inſiſted on, (nor do I believe it was capable of being much inſiſted upon), That the difference of times between 1661 or 1681, and the preſent hour, made a difference in the right of voting: That becauſe at that time there was no ſuch practice as that of ſtripping the eſtate of all its beneficial enjoyment, and afterwards of conveying out the mere ſuperiority, for the purpoſes of ſupplying votes; ſo it could not then be in contemplation to give the right of voting to the deſcription of votes now brought to the bar. I confeſs my opinion, as far as that goes, is clear, that by the act of 1681, they meant to give the privilege to the ſlighteſt eſtate which, upon paper, could be drawn forth, within the letter of the ſtatute 1681; ſo that if a man intitled to a forty-ſhillings land were to feu it out, taxing the caſualties, or charging it in any other manner, ſo as to reduce the eſtate to a ſuperiority of but a penny value yearly, I take it to have been the intent of the ſtatute of 1681 to give to that eſtate a vote. Now, if the caſe were ſuppoſable, I would ſay, that when the eſtate had been ſo ſtripped as to have no actual value in it of a ſhilling, the perſon having ſuch an eſtate would be intitled to vote. As to what they call *wadſetting*, your Lordſhips know perfectly well, that it is the conveyance of an eſtate to be enjoyed as long as it is not redeemed, but liable to be redeemed, upon payment of a ſum ſuppoſed to be advanced upon it; and if the ſum advanced had been twenty ſhillings, or reduce that to ſixpence, or if it had been ten ſhillings, or lower it down ſo low as a penny Scots, imagining the caſe of ſuch a wadſet as that to be clear of any fraudulent purpoſe, my opinion is, *that* wadſet gives the right of voting.

I will put the caſe, if poſſible, even ſtronger than that. I will ſuppoſe, that a gentleman of eſtate, who does not care a farthing for either of the candidates or for politics, ſhould reſort to the opportunity

portunity of selling the superiorities of it, I do not know that the act of 1681 would prevent him from doing so, by the means of feuing out the estate, and then sending these superiorities to market, in order to be purchased out and out by other persons for their own benefit. The right of representation in Scotland has most lamentably and unfortunately fallen off its ancient basis, insomuch that the whole value of the landed property of a county, speaking largely and generally about it, may be in the hands of those that have no interest whatsoever in the choice of the representative of the county, which might be placed in the hands of men who have no earthly estates, but such as I have been describing. That certainly was not the object of the law; but if it be a political object, and an honest object, to give to the land of Scotland its due weight in parliamentary representation, I am afraid that it is not to be obtained by a judgement of any court of law, but resort must be had to parliament, to cure the great mischief that has happened to the constitution of that country, as well as other countries, where the change of circumstances has been such, that the rule and order of government not being changed conformably to it, things have been turned so absolutely round as to disappoint all the good sense and sound policy upon which the constitution stood originally. I have been anxious to state this, as to what I look upon to be the *right* of voting in Scotland. I am afraid, in *practice*, it has been reduced to the condition of a burgage-tenure here; and when I mention that tenure, it may be necessary to make some observations upon it.

I know the House of Commons is a competent court to decide upon all questions of the election of their own members; and I know there stand upon their journals various decisions supporting burgage-tenures, which I do not mean to impeach or throw the smallest reflection upon in the world. There is a latitude and sovereign power that belongs to the House of Commons, that perhaps never ought to bind itself by those narrow rules a court of justice should go by. If the title to a seat in parliament had been in England, as now in Scotland, referred to the decision of a court of justice, we might, without complaining, venture to guess, that a gentleman would not have been at liberty to send his steward with ten or a dozen of parchments, to be distributed among as many voters round a green table, and then pick them up after the election was over. I rather believe that could not have happened. But whether there be or not that peculiarity in the burgage tenure of England, it is abundantly clear, an abuse like that does not exist in the constitution of Scotland. It is also undoubtedly clear, by the statute of 1681, and various acts of parliament, by which they have tried to secure it against fraud since that time, that how slender soever the beneficial interest may be that is taken by the conveyance, it must be taken *bona fide*, and be the absolute property of the person pretending to property in it; and consequently, if there be any means of impeaching it with fraud, these means are open with respect to this species of burgage tenure. There was a great deal of dispute at the bar upon what should be deemed a nominal and fictitious vote, created or reserved only for the purpose of giving a vote at the election, and not a real and true estate in the grantee of the estate, for his own use and benefit only, and for the use and for the benefit of no other person. I speak of the words of the oath; for whether the words of the oath alter the law or not—and I think they do not alter it—they are certainly a parliamentary recognition of what the law was at that time. It seems, therefore, upon every question of that sort that comes before the Court of Session, the single question for them to try is not, what is the extent of the estate? but, whether that estate is vested in the grantee *bona fide*, and is a true and real estate for his own use and benefit only, and for no other purpose? For if the *jus disponendi* remains in any other person, it is in vain that the parliament conveys the right to him; for the real use of the estate remains in another; and that objection to the estate is now competent.

I did put the case to the gentlemen at the bar, of one species of title I admit to be a good one; it is a wadset. I will suppose an estate of sixpence a-year value were mortgaged at 10*s.* at five per cent. and that the supposition was, that 20*l.* or 30*l.* had been paid for making out all the charters, seisins, and other instruments, by which the estate was to be conveyed away, and the question was to arise merely upon the state of that, what would be the effect of it? I did not perceive it was argued a mo[ment]; but *ex facie*, upon such a transf[action]

action as that, it would be deemed an intentional evaſion of the law upon the part of the granter and grantee.

[*To be continued.*]

New Deſcription of Paiſley.

(*Concluded from p. 294.*)

THIS new manufacture [the Silk Gauze] gave ſufficient room for the diſplay of taſte and genius in contriving new patterns. In this they ſucceeded beyond all expectation. Paiſley ſilk gauzes became the faſhionable wear through all the polite circles in Europe. The Spitalfields manufactures were fairly outdone, and the Britiſh gauzes were preferred at Paris in oppoſition to all the exertions of the French manufacturers, by whom theſe fabrics were originally invented. At laſt his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty publiſhed an arret, prohibiting the importation of them under the ſevereſt penalties. It is probable, however, that arrets in France will have much the ſame effect as prohibitory laws in Britain.—— Since the writing of the above ſtate, a commercial treaty hath been concluded with France, in which gauzes of all kinds are admitted upon a 10 *per cent.* duty *ad valorem.*

State of the Silk Gauze for 1784.

Number of weavers employed, not under - -	5,000
Winders, warpers, clippers, drawboys, and others, neceſſary in the various parts of the ſilk manufact.	5,000
	10,000
Suppoſe theſe 10,000 workers at an average to earn 5 s. per week, the ſum paid for wages will be - -	£. 130,000
Every ſilk loom produces in value yearly, upon an average, 70 l.; the amount is	£. 350,000

The value of Paiſley manufactures for 1784.

Silk gauzes, -	£. 350,000 0 0
Lawns and thread gauze,	164,385 16 6½
Thread, - -	64,800 0 0
	£. 579,185 16 6½

The number of people employed.

Lawn branch. Weavers,	2,400
S[illegible] - -	7,384
Winders, warpers, clippers, &c.	1,000
Overſeers, - -	100
Makers of machinery and implements, - - -	800
Carried forward,	11,684
Brought forward,	11,684
Thread, ſpinners, winders, bleachers, twiners, &c. -	4,800
Silk weavers, -	5,000
Winders, warpers, clippers, &c.	5,000
Total employed,	26,484

That we may diſcover of what importance theſe manufactures are to this country, it is proper to point out what part of the value is the produce of labour, and what part is imported from foreign countries.

The lawns groſs value	£. 164,385 16 6½	
Deduct for foreign yarn, Iriſh included,	21,600 0 0	
Deduct for linſeed and foreign aſhes, -	1,785 16 6½	
Remains,	£. 141,000 0 0	
The thread groſs value,	£. 64,800	
Deduct for yarn, foreign and Iriſh,	600	
Deduct for foreign linſeed and aſhes,	580	
Remains,	63,620 0 0	
Silk gauze. Wages paid,	130,000 0 0	
Profits, at 10 l. *per cent.* including charges of merchandiſe, -	35,000 0 0	
	£. 369,620 0 0	

Some years previous to this period, an event happened which portended a conſiderable revolution in the manufactures of Great Britain. This was Mr Arkwright's happy invention of machinery, ſo nicely conſtructed, and ſo judiciouſly planned, that with one great water-wheel above 4000 threads of cotton-yarn are ſpun at once, of which the fineſt muſlins are manufactured. This, with the invention of jeanies for ſpinning woofs, encouraged the manufacturers both of South and North Britain, to attempt the various fabrics of cotton goods with high probability of ſucceſs. Such powerful means for accelerating labour, and at the ſame time producing yarn more perfect in quality, had the effect of reducing the prices of manufactured cottons. This great acquiſition operated likewiſe upon the faſhions. Cottons were ſubſtituted in part for linens, woollens, and even ſilks. Hence it became neceſſary for the manufacturers at Paiſley again to attempt the fabric of muſlins.

In 1785 they engaged in this branch, and

and are now carrying it on to a conſiderable extent. The difficulties attending every new fabric are many; the minutiæ in the progreſs of various operations are at firſt but imperfectly underſtood. There is one encouraging circumſtance, however, that they have not only great advantages from the machinery invented, which is ſuperior to every other country, but alſo the weavers perform their operations better than the Aſiatics. Yet, after all the exertions made, and the vaſt ſums expended upon machinery, buildings, materials, &c. the Eaſt-India Company have it in their power, by a great importation of muſlins, to involve thouſands of induſtrious Britiſh ſubjects in diſtreſs and ruin. This circumſtance requires the attention of the legiſlature, as ſome limitation appears abſolutely neceſſary with reſpect to the importation of foreign muſlins. Were the Eaſt-India Company to import the raw material, which is of a finer quality than what is produced in the Britiſh Weſt-India iſlands; this would be productive of the moſt ſalutary conſequences to the home manufactures of this country: but if cotton wool will not pay the expence of ſuch a long navigation with a profit to the importers, then, in that caſe, if no foreign muſlins were permitted to be imported under 5 s. the yard 36 inches broad, and 7 s. 6 d. ſix quarters broad, this would give ſtability to the coarſer fabrics, and ſecurity to the manufacturers in employing their capitals upon this extenſive field.

It is proper to call the attention of the cotton manufacturers to an object in which they are all intereſted; that is, to apply for an act of parliament to regulate the making up of cotton yarn for ſale. In a manufacture that is ſo greatly extended, and ſuch numbers employed in the ſpinning of yarn, it may eaſily be ſuppoſed that a number will be diſpoſed to curtail both the length and number of threads commonly put in the hank, eſpecially when it can be done without any penalty from the laws of their country. Various frauds in cotton-yarn have been diſcovered of late, and, it is to be feared, will daily increaſe, unleſs a ſtop is put to them by authority.

In 1727, a law was made for regulating the length and tale of linen yarn in Scotland. The operation of that act of parliament has been of great benefit to the linen-manufacture. Cottons of all the various fabrics will no doubt, in ſome degree, circumſcribe the linen-manufacture of Great Britain; but, when it is conſidered that a vaſt quantity of linen-yarn was annually imported, and that there is no reaſon to fear but that all which is ſpun in this country will be uſed in the fabrics ſtill remaining, it cannot be reckoned any misfortune. It is only relinquiſhing one manufacture in part, when another is extended to a greater degree.

The parliament in 1743 enacted, That a bounty of one penny ſhould be given for every yard of Britiſh and Iriſh linens, made of hemp or flax, of the value of ſix pence per yard, and not exceeding twelve pence per yard, and of one halfpenny for every yard under the value of ſix pence per yard, which ſhall be exported out of Great Britain to Africa, America, Portugal, or Spain; and was afterwards extended to all linens of the value of eighteen pence per yard. Thoſe bounties were, no doubt, very favourable to the linen-trade of Scotland and Ireland; and a continuation of that national encouragement to Britiſh-made linens may be highly proper: but for what cauſe Great Britain will continue to give to Ireland from 50 to 70,000 l. a-year of bounties upon their linens, is difficult to perceive. It is neceſſary here to ſtate a few facts, from which it may be determined, whether it be not the intereſt of Great Britain to exclude the Iriſh from that bounty until a more liberal interchange of manufactures is eſtabliſhed.

Previous to the year 1759, all goods, made chiefly of linen-yarn with a ſmall mixture of cotton, were admitted into Ireland duty-free; but, after that period, ſuch goods were conſidered as unrated merchandiſe, and charged with a duty of 10 l. *per cent.*

In the year 1779, the Iriſh acts of parliament of the 14th and 15th of Charles II. laying a duty of 5 s. per dozen on fine needle-wrought handkerchiefs of Holland, were conſtrued to extend to a coarſe article called Kenting handkerchiefs, ſent at that time in conſiderable quantities from Paiſley and neighbourhood to Ireland at the low average price of 12 s. per dozen. Conſequently, from paying nothing previous to 1759, and 10 l. *per cent.* after that period, the duty was advanced to about 40 l. *per cent. ad valorem.*

Threads which are wholly made of lin-

linen-yarn, by a ſingular mode of management, are rated at 5 s. per lb. from N° 4. to 20, when the medium value is not above 3 s. and pay 10 l. *per cent.* upon that rate; from N° 20. to 40. they are rated at 15 s. per lb. notwithſtanding the medium value is not above 8 s.: thus, inſtead of a 10 l. *per cent.* duty, they are charged about 17½ l. *per cent. ad valorem.* But, what is more ſingular, the importer is obliged to make oath, that his threads are of that value at which they are rated, before he can obtain a clearance from the cuſtomhouſe.

In the year 1781, the ſame conſtruction of the acts of the 14th and 15th of Charles II. was extended to ſilk-gauze handkerchiefs, upon which the duty was advanced from about 1 s. 10 d. to 5 s. per dozen, making nearly 50 l. *per cent.* on the average value of that ſpecies of goods conſumed in the Iriſh market.

In like manner, printed handkerchiefs pay 5 s. per dozen, equal to about 30 l. *per cent.* on the medium qualities uſually conſumed in Ireland; and, in addition to this duty, 6 d. per yard is charged upon all muſlins, or cotton handkerchiefs or neckerchiefs, extending to a duty of 40 l. *per cent. ad valorem.*

After all theſe prohibitory duties, Great Britain, by an act of liberal conduct, admitted the Iriſh manufacturers to a participation of all her markets in the colonies. But will it now be deemed ſound policy to continue this high bounty upon Iriſh-made linens, unleſs the ſiſter-kingdom conſent to a more equitable arrangement in the interchange of manufactures? Was this bounty given excluſively to Britiſh-made linens, in preference to Iriſh, this circumſtance would call forth the activity of thouſands in the north of Scotland, who are far from being fully employed.

Beſides the general manufactures already ſtated, there are ſeveral other works eſtabliſhed here for making hard and ſoft ſoap and candles to the extent of about 30,000 l. a-year. This, added to the former amount of value, makes in the whole 609,185 l. 16 s. 6½ d. There is a conſiderable quantity of theſe articles exported, beſides what is neceſſary for home-conſumption; and it is ſuppoſed they are excelled by none in Great Britain in point of quality.

In 1781, the number of families in the town and pariſh was exactly taken; they then amounted to 4170; allowing five to each family, they amounted to 20,850 perſons. A conſiderable addition ſince that time has been made to the town.

The river Cart, which divides the old from the new town, mixes with the Clyde three miles from the landing-place, and is capable of being highly improved. Veſſels of 30 tons and upwards navigate this river juſt now; but, were the obſtructions removed which at preſent render the navigation difficult and precarious, veſſels from 50 to 70 tons burden might ſail with the tide in ſafety. What renders this navigation of great importance to the town and neighbourhood is, that when the great canal is carried forward to Clyde, by means hereof a communication by water is opened to the caſt coaſts of Britain, to Holland, France, and Germany. It is to be regretted, that the improving of this navigation has been, from various cauſes, ſo long impeded. But as its importance is increaſing from the extenſion of their manufactures, and the enlargement of their ſchemes for commerce and fiſheries, it is to be hoped that all deſcriptions of the opulent inhabitants will unite in ſetting forward ſuch a ſalutary and neceſſary work.

WILLIAM CARLILE.

PARLIAMENT. [p. 276.]

IN the Houſe of Commons, April 30. Mr Alderman Newnham roſe, and the Houſe was inſtantly in profound ſilence. He ſaid, that when he had explained the nature and form of the motion concerning his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, the Rt Hon. Gentleman [Mr Pitt] alledged that the manner of it was the moſt exceptionable that could have been choſen. He hoped the Rt Hon. Gentleman would mention that form which he would have liked better. Whether that was done or not, he ſhould think himſelf bound in honour to perſiſt in taking the ſenſe of the Houſe on the queſtion in one ſhape or other. A great deal had been ſaid upon the tenderneſs of the ground on which he trode, and ſeveral Hon. Gentlemen from various parts of the Houſe had, no doubt with a good intent, intreated him to drop his deſign. He would not pertinaciouſly intrude himſelf upon the Houſe in a matter of ſuch importance; but upon the moſt mature reflection, he was not ſeized with thoſe fears and apprehenſions. Let thoſe who

who gave the occaſion tremble at the danger. As a member of that Houſe, he ſaw no ſuch danger, and he would from authority aſſure the Houſe, that the Prince ſaw it not. He had on a former day aſſerted, that it was not on light and trivial grounds that he had entered into this buſineſs; he now from authority declared, that it was by the expreſs deſire of the Prince himſelf that the motion was brought forward.—(A great cry of hear! hear!) His Royal Highneſs was ready to meet the baſe and aſſaſſin-like attacks that had been made upon his character, and was ready to anſwer every point, however minute, and would ſhrink from nothing that was becoming his dignity and his honour. The Hon. Alderman was happy at the explanation given on Friday by Mr Pitt; but there was ſomething that fell from an Hon. Member behind him (Mr Rolle) which required an explanation, and he hoped it would be given to the ſatisfaction of the Houſe.—In what way the Hon. Gentleman's fears could be realiſed, that the motion would tend to throw "the Church and State into confuſion," he was at an utter loſs to know; unleſs indeed, a report which had prevailed amongſt the vulgar, a report as unfounded as it was inſidious, had operated upon the Hon. Gentleman's mind. The Alderman could, from authority, poſitively contradict that report; and it became a duty incumbent upon the Hon. Member who had urged the intimation, to make a proper explanation. His Royal Highneſs had a ſeat in the other Houſe; he would there, in his place, meet any inſinuation to the diſadvantage of his character, and anſwer it perſonally.—Highly honoured as he was by the confidence which the Prince had placed in him upon this important occaſion, he was not to be intimidated from purſuing his object; and he would venture to aſſert, that his Royal Highneſs was not to be intimidated from his purpoſe. He therefore gave notice, that the motion would certainly be made on Friday next; and he ſhould not confine himſelf to any particular mode, but ſhould be prepared, on that day, to bring it forward in any ſhape he pleaſed.

Mr Rolle immediately roſe, and acknowledged that he had uſed the phraſe alluded to. He ſhould be very happy to find the report contradicted from authority; he had heard great apprehenſions expreſſed for the ſafety of the church, and much anxiety had been created; it would be a happy circumſtance if thoſe apprehenſions could be wiped away. As to the motion, he deprecated it, as in his opinion it would tend to open a breach between the heir apparent and the ſovereign.

Mr Fox roſe, ſeemingly much agitated. He would not enter into a debate upon a queſtion, that was not then before the Houſe; but this much he would ſay, that the inſinuations againſt his Royal Highneſs, come from what quarter they would, were the moſt illiberal, profligate, and falſe, that ever were uttered. Let the whole correſpondence be brought forth reſpecting the augmentation, and he pledged himſelf, his life, and his honour, that nothing would appear but what was perfectly conſiſtent with the obedience that a ſubject ought to pay his ſovereign, and the duty that a ſon owed to his parent. With reſpect to the other inſinuation, in which the church was intimated to be in danger, it was a baſe complication of madneſs, folly, and calumny. It might amuſe the vulgar in the ſtreets; but he would be bold to ſay, that no gentleman in that Houſe ever did believe it. The thing was next to impoſſible; and, from authority, he declared, that it was not true. His Royal Highneſs would not ſhrink from any inquiry that might be made into his conduct. It was not reaſonable or prudent to inquire into every ſhilling, or even thouſand pounds, that the heir apparent to a great kingdom had expended; but yet he would venture to meet even that inveſtigation in that Houſe, or in the Houſe in which he was a member. It was impoſſible therefore to comprehend what danger could ariſe to the ſtate from the motion, or from any ſubſequent inquiry, unleſs indeed there was a Brunſwick faction ſtarted up in this country, which he hoped to God was not the caſe. [Hear! hear! hear! was the cry of the Houſe.] In every view of the ſubject, for the honour of the Crown, the dignity of the Prince, and the credit of the nation, it became the Houſe to deliberate upon the ſubject with that ſolemnity which it deſerved.

Mr Pitt replied, with great caution, that as he did not underſtand the obſervations of the laſt Rt Hon. Gentleman he could not poſſibly anſwer them; and therefore, he concluded, that they were not pointed at him.—With reſpect to his attempting

attempting to ſtrike out any mode of bringing forward the queſtion, it would be utterly improper, and he condemned the intention of the motion *in toto*; it was therefore impoſſible for him to qualify it in any mode or method. He had received no orders from his Majeſty, from whom alone a matter of that nature, in his opinion, ought to originate. He much lamented the neceſſity, which he now ſaw to be inevitable, of entering into the queſtion; however he ſhould do it with all the reſpect and duty which he owed to the exalted perſonages to whom it was particularly intereſting.

Mr Rolle deſired an explicit anſwer, whether the circumſtance alluded to by him was true, or not.

Mr Fox replied, he had the firſt authority poſitively to contradict it.

Mr Sheridan attacked Mr Rolle for having given riſe to a report calculated to injure the reputation and wound the honour of the Prince.

Mr Rolle defended himſelf by aſſerting, that he had frequently heard the report circulated, and he was acting a friendly part in having been the means of bringing forward a flat contradiction.

Mr Sheridan preſſed Mr Rolle to acknowledge his error, and the latter replied, "That the Houſe had heard what had paſſed, and was competent to form its own opinion."

Mr Pitt defended Mr Rolle, and ſaid, that the manner in which the ſubject had been preſſed upon his Honourable Friend was a violation of the freedom of debate, which he would ever maintain.

On May 4. Mr Alderman Newnham being called upon by the Speaker, and anxiouſly expected by the whole Houſe, which conſiſted of upwards of four hundred members, roſe, and mentioned that it was with the utmoſt ſatisfaction he informed the Houſe, that his motion was now no longer neceſſary.

Mr Drake was very happy at what had fallen from the Hon. Gentleman, and hoped that the accommodation would be ſatisfactory. In the delivery of his ſpeech, he mentioned ſome ludicrous points with regard to his voice and oratorical powers, which were received very laughably by the Houſe. He concluded by a general eulogium on the royal family, on the King and Queen particularly, and gave his hearty concurrence to the propoſed mode of accommodation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, that no man in that Houſe could more rejoice at the ſatisfaction which the Hon. Gentleman had expreſſed, than he did; and he felt it as a peculiar happineſs, that he had, from certain circumſtances, been perſuaded to decline his motion. He profeſſed the greateſt attachment both to the Sovereign and the Prince; and he hoped that every man would ſee the impropriety of urging the cauſe of neceſſity, as he was fully perſuaded there was no neceſſity in the preſent caſe.

Mr Rolle alſo expreſſed his happineſs at the Hon. Alderman's ſpeech. He congratulated the country on the ſuppoſed terms which were about to be adopted; and he hoped that they would be ſuch as would be honourable to all parties; otherwiſe he, as an independent gentleman, would be the firſt to remonſtrate againſt the conciliatory propoſition. In the courſe of his ſpeech, he ſtrenuouſly defended his own former ſentiments.

Mr Fox obſerved, that he had no intention of advancing any thing which would be productive of a debate on the preſent occaſion. He heartily rejoiced at the ſuppoſed terms which were about to take place. He hoped that the friendly profeſſions of the Rt Hon. Gentleman would be exemplified, not only in words, but in ſubſtantial actions; and he inſiſted that the motion was perfectly neceſſary, and would always maintain the expediency of it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer remarked, that with regard to what had fallen from an Hon. Gentleman, (Mr Rolle), concerning particular terms of accommodation, he muſt affirm, that he knew of no terms; conſequently the Hon. Gentleman's obſervations were entirely unneceſſary. As to what had been mentioned by a Rt Hon. Gentleman, relative to the neceſſity of the meaſure, he denied it; and with regard to ſubſtantial actions, inſtead of mere words, he would remind the Rt Hon. Gentleman, that the proceedings were not to reſt ſolely on one ſide, but that equal exertions and equal conſiſtency would alſo be expected on the other.

Mr Rolle explained, and mentioned, that when he ſtated his independence, he only meant that he was entirely unbiaſſed by any adminiſtration.

Mr Fox followed, by aſſerting, that he was convinced of the merits of the

motion,

motion, had not a mode of accommodation intervened. He did not wish to say any thing on the subject which would tend to protract the conversation, as such a circumstance might destroy that harmony which was necessary.

Mr Sheridan joined very heartily in the general congratulation; but while he mentioned thus far, he wished to be understood that the Prince, if he had been called upon, would never have shrunk from the most minute investigation. He then, with great feeling, adverted to the cruel insinuations which might possibly have wounded the feelings of *another person*, whom every delicate and honourable mind must wish to shield from unmerited suspicion, whatever conclusion malice or ignorance might presume to draw; it was only from the prejudiced and uninformed that the conduct and character of the person he alluded to, could fail to meet with the truest and sincerest respect.

[The following is said to be the grounds on which the Prince of Wales was induced to consent that Mr Newnham should withdraw the motion he had given notice of.——On May 2. at a late hour, Mr Dundas had the honour of a conference with the Prince at Carleton House, and delivered a message from Mr Pitt, that it was his earnest wish to be permitted to mediate between his Majesty and his Royal Highness; and that he had the most flattering reason to believe, that the whole might be satisfactorily arranged without the proposed application to parliament. The Prince agreed to have an interview with Mr Pitt the next day. That interview accordingly took place on Thursday. The Duke of Cumberland was present. After a conference of an hour, Mr Pitt went to his Majesty, and returned to the Prince between three and four. A farther negotiation is then said to have taken place, and, very late at night, or early yesterday morning, the Prince received a letter from Mr Pitt, signifying that he had it in command from his Majesty, to state his Majesty's pleasure to his Royal Highness, in respect to the matters upon which his Royal Highness had done him the honour to consult him. The contents of this letter are not generally known; but it is rumoured, that the wording of it, though formal and distant, conveyed an intimation which rendered it an act of necessary duty in his Royal Highness to prevent the motion from being brought forward.]

An accommodation between his Majesty and the Prince of Wales having taken place, Mr Pitt, on May 21. laid before the House of Commons the following message from his Majesty.

"GEORGE REX.

It is with great concern his Majesty acquaints the House of Commons, that from the accounts which have been laid before his Majesty by the Prince of Wales, it appears, that the Prince has incurred a debt to a large amount, which, if left to be discharged out of his annual income, would render it impossible for him to support an establishment suited to his rank and station.

Painful as it is at all times to his Majesty to propose any addition to the heavy expences necessarily borne by his people; his Majesty is induced, from his paternal affection to the Prince of Wales, to recur to the liberality and attachment of his faithful Commons, for their assistance on an occasion so interesting to his Majesty's feelings, and to the ease and honour of so distinguished a branch of his Royal Family.

His Majesty could not however expect or desire the assistance of the House, but on a well-grounded expectation, that the Prince will avoid contracting any new debts in future. With a view to this object, and from an anxious desire to remove every possible doubt of the sufficiency of the Prince's income to support amply the dignity of his situation, his Majesty has directed a sum of 10,000*l.* per annum to be paid out of his civil list, in addition to his allowance. And his Majesty has the satisfaction to inform the House, that the Prince has given the strongest assurance, that he will do his utmost endeavours to prevent his expences exceeding his annual income; and that his Royal Highness has formed a plan of establishment on the principles of the strictest economy, with due regard to the honour of his exalted rank.

That his Majesty will give directions for laying before his faithful Commons, the accounts of the sums necessary for the completing the works already begun at Carleton House, as soon as the same can be done with accuracy; and recommends it to his faithful Commons to consider of the proper means of effecting that necessary work. G. R."

Mr Pitt moved, that the message be taken

taken into conſideration on Wedneſday next.

Alderman Newnham was happy to find that the predictions and prognoſtications of ſeveral gentlemen were now come to paſs, and that we ſhould ſoon ſee his Royal Highneſs ſupporting rank and dignity becoming his exalted ſtation. If any part of this agreeable change in the Prince's affairs was promoted by his efforts, it was a pleaſing conſideration to every perſon; and he hoped never more to hear of theſe or ſimilar embarraſſing circumſtances attending any of the Royal Family.

Mr Rolle was happy that the differences were amicably ſettled; and he hoped the whole ſtatements would be laid before the Houſe.

Mr Pitt ſaid, an account of the arrears and deficiencies ariſing ſince his Royal Highneſs's eſtabliſhment was fixed, and alſo the probable expence attending the completion of Carleton Houſe, would be laid on the table next Wedneſday.

On May 23. the following papers, illuſtrative of the Prince of Wales's affairs, were preſented to the Houſe.

State of the Prince of Wales's debts to July 5. 1786, and an abſtract of three years expenditure, from July 5. 1783 to July 5. 1786.

DEBTS.

		L.	*s.*	*d.*
Bonds		13,000	0	0
Purchaſe of horſes		4,000	0	0
Expences of Carleton-houſe		53,305	16	5
Tradeſmen's bills		90,804	13	7
		161,110	10	0

EXPENDITURE, from July 5. 1783, to July 5. 1786.

Houſehold	L.	29,277	0	0
Privy purſe		16,050	0	0
Payments made by Col. Hotham, particulars delivered to his Majeſty		37,203	0	0
Other extraordinary expences		11,406	0	0
		93,936	0	0
Salaries and allowances L. 54,734 0 0				
Stables, &c. 37,919 0 0				
Mr Robinſon's extraordinaries 7,059 0 0				
		99,712	0	0
	L.	193,648	0	0

Mr Pitt briefly ſtated, that he imagined, for the better ſatisfaction of gentlemen, the papers now preſented might be permitted to lie on the table, and the conſideration of his Majeſty's meſſage reſumed to-morrow, which was agreed to.

Accordingly, on May 24. the order of the day being read, for taking his Majeſty's meſſage into conſideration, Mr Pitt obſerved, that nothing could more fully prove his Majeſty's true affection for his ſubjects, than the regret which he at all times felt, when obliged to make any application to parliament that could tend to the impoſition of new burdens upon them.—But at the ſame time he was himſelf perſuaded, that there was no burden which that Houſe and the Public would ſo chearfully acquieſce in, as one which tended to promote the comfort and intereſt of any part of the Royal Family, particularly ſo diſtinguiſhed a branch of it as the Prince who was the object of the preſent application. He was convinced that every gentleman would rejoice with him that the buſineſs came forward in its preſent ſhape and channel, inſtead of any other, as there could be none ſo correſpondent to the conſtitution, ſo reſpectful to the illuſtrious Family who were concerned, nor ſo conſonant to the intereſts and real dignity of the Prince himſelf--[A loud cry of *Hear!*] His Majeſty, while he thus complied with the wiſhes of his Royal Highneſs had not been unmindful of the eaſe and intereſts of his people; the Prince had conſented to ſuch a ſyſtem of payment, as would ſecure his expences not exceeding his income; and his Majeſty had taken ſuch meaſures as would prevent the poſſibility of any future application to Parliament on this ſubject, by a permanent addition to the Prince's eſtabliſhment, without recurring to Parliament for the money, but out of his own civil liſt. With regard to what was paſt, (which certainly was not ſo material an object as that which was to come), but with regard to that, his Majeſty had done all that lay in his power for the ſatisfaction of the Houſe, in ſubmitting to their inſpection a ſtate of the Prince's affairs, from which they might judge of the neceſſity there was for this relief; but he imagined that gentlemen would not think of inſtituting any very ſtrict ſcrutiny into the ſtate and nature of that account, not only out of perſonal reſpect to the exalted character whom it concerned, but becauſe it was

a circumſtance that never could occur again, as long as his Royal Highneſs continued in his preſent ſituation. He ſhould therefore move an addreſs to his Majeſty, in anſwer to the meſſage that had been read, in which the Houſe ſhould undertake to comply with the requeſt of his Majeſty;—and which motion he hoped and believed would meet with no one diſſenting voice, as he was convinced, that no real well-founded objection could be made in thus gratifying, in a point ſo eſſential to his feelings, a monarch, who, while his affection as a father inclined him to extend his indulgence to his ſon, had not been unmindful of the higher and more important duties of his public character, as the common father of his people. He then moved,

That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, aſſuring his Majeſty how ſenſibly this Houſe, at all times, feels the gracious proofs of his Majeſty's conſtant attention to the intereſts of his people; particularly in the directions which his Majeſty has given, for making an additional allowance to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, out of his Majeſty's civil liſt, in order to remove every poſſible doubt of the ſufficiency of his Royal Highneſs's income to ſupport amply the dignity of his ſituation, without occaſioning any increaſe to the annual expence of the public.

That it is with the greateſt ſatisfaction this Houſe learns, that his Royal Highneſs has given his Majeſty the fulleſt aſſurances of his Royal Highneſs's firm determination to confine his future expences within his income, and has ſettled ſuch regulations as his Majeſty truſts will effectually ſecure the due execution of his Royal Highneſs's intention.

That his Majeſty depends on the zeal and affectionate attachment of his faithful Commons, to afford his Majeſty the aſſiſtance he deſires for the diſcharge of his Royal Highneſs's debts; and that, in full reliance on the aſſurances which his Majeſty has received, this Houſe humbly deſires, that his Majeſty will be graciouſly pleaſed to direct the ſum of 161,000l. to be iſſued out of his Majeſty's civil liſt for that purpoſe, and the ſum of 20,000l. on account of the works at Carleton-houſe, as ſoon as an eſtimate ſhall be formed with ſufficient accuracy of the whole expence for completing the ſame in a proper manner; and aſſure his Majeſty that his faithful Commons will make good the ſame."

Reſolved, *nemine contradicente*. The addreſs to be preſented by privy counſellors.

On April 26. the order of the day for reading the firſt time the bill to farm the poſt-horſe tax being read, Mr Martham oppoſed it, as it tended to introduce a practice inimical to the rights of the ſubject, by giving a more than ordinary power to irreſponſible perſons, who ſtood between Government and the ſubject. He had not as yet learned the motives for introducing ſo novel a practice into this country. He would therefore with for information on the ſubject.

Mr Pitt could not diſcover in it any thing inimical to the conſtitution. It was a regulation which tended to make the duty more productive. At preſent the revenue is defrauded, and the ſubject at the ſame time obliged to pay the duty. In order to bring the revenue into the Exchequer, he propoſed letting the tax by auction. This would place it nearly on the ſame footing with a duty that was cloſer allied to it than any other he knew, that was the turnpikes. He did not conſider, in the firſt place, the giving a perſon, without any new power, an intereſt in the faithful collection of a tax, to be either dangerous or alarming, as he was merely the agent of Government in that particular office. In the next place, he aſked, is there any thing improper in it in ſubſtance, or not agreeable to the conſtitution? He was at a loſs to diſcover where it exiſted, as the practice was almoſt as old as the conſtitution itſelf; which he proved by the inſtance of the turnpikes; and which was very lately further eſtabliſhed, by an act of parliament, that of 1773. But if that was not ſufficient, he would mention another inſtance, that of the poſt-office revenue ariſing from the croſs-roads, being farmed to Mr Allen. No man ever complained of an injury to the conſtitution in either of theſe caſes. He knew it was a ſyſtem wreſted to bad purpoſes in countries where the Crown poſſeſſed more authority than it does in this. But does it follow that the ſame effects muſt enſue here? There the taxes were in general collected by that means. Every man muſt know the impolicy of ſuch a meaſure. There the poor ſuffered oppreſſions heavy and grinding. He begged gentlemen would read the bill, and inform themſelves if any oppreſſions could exiſt by its means. The bill he declared

to be merely experimental, and the cauſe of it, the male-practices uſed by the perſons who were concerned in the payment of the tax to the collectors. But in trying the experiment, he guarded againſt deficiencies ariſing; as no diſtrict would be let for a leſs ſum than it already produces. Was there any thing dreadful or monſtrous in this? Unleſs gentlemen think there is, he hoped they would permit the bill to be read a ſecond time, and printed.

Mr Marſham was againſt the principle of the bill. It is ſaid no undue influence can ariſe, as the duty will be publicly let. Such ſpecious arguments were at all times uſed for the introduction of bad meaſures. If this is adopted, can we ſay where the precedent will ſtop, or where the evil will have a period? He denied the turnpikes being a precedent. They were veſted in private commiſſioners, and totally unconnected with Government. Nor was the poſt-office in point. It was let to Mr Allen for a few years; and being found a bad meaſure, was afterwards abandoned. Why not farm every other tax? The hat-tax is as groſsly evaded as the poſt-horſe tax can poſſibly be; this excuſe may be pleaded for them all:—looking at his hat, he appealed to every gentleman for the truth of his obſervation. [Mr Sheridan at the ſame time humorouſly obſerved, the Rt Hon. Gentleman's own hat was without a ſtamp, which cauſed a loud laugh.]

Mr Ballard was againſt farming any part of the revenue.

Sir Joſeph Mawbey approved of the plan, and was of opinion it would add conſiderably to the revenue.

Mr Drake ſaid, he would vote for the motion, although he was not in the habit of approving the miniſter's meaſures.

Mr Dempſter was againſt the meaſure. It would prove deſtructive and impoverihing to the ſubject, while it enriched and fattened the farmers of it. The experience of our new allies proved this to a demonſtration. He denied that turnpikes were in point. The collection of the tax would be attended with vexatious ſuits, which was the reverſe of tolls; for no action lay in that caſe. The other precedent quoted, namely, the poſt-office being farmed by a very worthy man, he ſaid, bore no ſimilarity to the preſent inſtance. It ſubſiſted only for ſix years; and took place at a time when there was no poſt on the croſs roads. The plan was ſuggeſted by Mr Allen; and it was thought of ſo little conſequence at that time, that the poſt-office refuſed to go to the expence of eſtabliſhing a regular poſt on theſe roads. But when it was found to be remarkably productive, the farm was taken from its inventor, and placed under the management of the poſtmaſter-general. Beſides, the ſcheme was never approved of by Parliament. If once the precedent is eſtabliſhed, it will be the recourſe miniſters will have in caſes of all non-productive taxes. The thought is dreadful. He did not depend entirely on his own opinion; he conſulted former inſtances. The ſtamp-act in America, although he approved of that mode of revenue, was adopted as a precedent for ſucceeding demands. He alſo mentioned the authority of a late Chancellor of the Exchequer, (Lord J. Cavendiſh), who was of the ſame opinion. But to ſtrengthen his argument, he quoted Preſident Monteſquieu, whoſe authority few would diſpute. He alſo quoted Smith; who ſays, "Farmers have no bowels for the people; they are rigorous, and in their rigour they grow rich. They are upſtarts; and enter into combinations, whereby they engroſs the whole of the revenues."

Theſe principles were ſo true, that it behoved every member to ſtop any meaſure that could give riſe to them, in the firſt inſtance. The preſent may probably be the leaſt objectionable; yet the precedent was bad.

Mr Fox ſaid, tho' no power at all was given to the farmers, he would oppoſe the bill; becauſe the precedent, once eſtabliſhed, would ſoon be extended. The act muſt be made for more than one year; ſuppoſe three, you thereby loſe the power of repealing it, without injuring individuals. They will tell you, they are out of pocket the firſt year, and expect to be compenſated in the two ſubſequent ones. This in itſelf is unconſtitutional, as we ought never to loſe the power of redreſſing the injuries our conſtituents may ſuſtain. Whoever has ſeen war, has ſeen the ſudden fortunes amaſſed by contractors; what are we not therefore to ſee realiſed in the perſons of farmers-general? The people ought to pay taxes; but thoſe taxes ſhould be collected with eaſe. There ſhould be no middle man between the people and the Exchequer. We are told the finances are in a flouriſhing condition; then why bring this plan forward at ſuch a time? He approved

ved of the whole of Mr Marſham's arguments, and declared he would oppoſe the bill in the firſt inſtance.

Mr Sloper ſaid, he would not be ſurpriſed to hear of the ſhop-tax being farmed out in the like manner. He would give it a moſt determined oppoſition.——The Houſe then divided, when there appeared, for the firſt reading 73, againſt it 39.

The bill met with conſiderable oppoſition, but was agreed to by the Houſe on May 11.—It is to take effect on Aug. 1. and to be in force for three years.

On April 27. Mr Sheridan moved for leave to bring in a bill for the more ſpeedily manning the navy. He conceived the preſent the moſt favourable opportunity for bringing forward ſuch a motion; and though, by the lateneſs of the ſeſſion, it might not be poſſible to go further than to the printing the bill, he thought it would be proper to make ſuch progreſs as thereby, during the receſs, gentlemen might have the opportunity of fully conſidering the bill. During that period, he ſhould devote his attention to it, to enable him early the next ſeſſion to bring it before the Houſe, and thereby make a proviſion for the youth of this country to become ſerviceable members of ſociety, who were now trained up in evil practices, and led on in every ſpecies of vice.

Capt. M'Bride ſeconded the motion.

Mr Brett ſaid, if the bill had been the ſame as laſt year was propoſed, he ſhould object to it; but as he underſtood there were amendments, he ſhould not object to it in its preſent ſtage.

Sir James Johnſtone was for the motion, as a bill might then be brought in to prevent gallant ſailors being dragged from their family and connections, and being uſed worſe than brutes.

Admiral Alex. Hood ſaid, he would not oppoſe the bill in its preſent ſtage; though he might hereafter, as he conſidered it as a dangerous meaſure. He ſaid, it was impoſſible, upon an urgent occaſion, to man a fleet, without having recourſe to embargoes and impreſs warrants. The bill ought to be well conſidered before it was brought forward.

Capt. M'Bride obſerved, that there never was a more favourable period than the preſent for bringing forward ſuch a bill. He ſaid, if ſeamen were regiſtered, they would be hanging off as long as poſſible; they were regiſtered in the reign of King William, but when wanted were not to be found. They ought not to ſtand with their hands in their pockets, while the country was in danger; it was the duty of every man protected by the country, to ſtand forward in its defence. —The motion was agreed to.

In a committee, May 7. Mr Pitt called the attention of the Houſe to the propoſition which he was about to ſubmit to their conſideration, for the improvement of the revenue, by laying an additional duty on licences for the ſale of ſpirituous liquors. The ſyſtem which he meant to adopt tended to the following effect: That the additional rate might not fall heavily at any one period of the year, he propoſed that the duties raiſed under this head ſhould be paid by inſtallments, with an interval of ſix weeks between each payment. The ſum that might be produced by the augmentation now propoſed, he would eſtimate at 80,000 l. Having ſtated his ſentiments on theſe points, he moved, That every public houſe where ſpirituous liquors are retailed, under the rent of 10 l. per ann. ſhould pay an additional duty of 2 l. for the annual licence; that every houſe of this kind, whoſe rent is between 10 l. and 15 l. ſhould pay 2 l. 8 s.; between 15 l. and 20 l. 2 l. 16 s.; between 20 l. and 25 l. 3 l. 4 s.; between 25 l. and 30 l. 3 l. 12 s.; between 30 l. and 35 l. 4 l.; between 35 l. and 40 l. 4 l. 8 s.; between 40 l. and 45 l. 4 l. 16 s.; and between 45 l. and 50 l. 5 l. 4 s.; at which ſum he propoſed the additional duty ſhould ceaſe its extenſion. His reaſon for precluding any farther advance proceeded from maxims of juſtice; it being generally acknowledged, that houſes at and about 50 l. per ann. ſeldom or never ſell a quantity of ſpirits equal to thoſe of an inferior rent. After a brief explanatory ſpeech, he moved ſeparate reſolutions to the foregoing effect.

Sir Benjamin Hammett made a few obſervations in oppoſition to the plan, and was anſwered by Mr Pitt, who obviated his objections; and the reſolutions were agreed to.

Mr Pitt, after ſpecifying the hardſhips which the wine-merchants would ſuffer, if no drawback were allowed for the wines in their poſſeſſion previous to the date of the Conſolidation-act, moved a reſolution in ſubſtance as follows: That a drawback duty of 8 l. a pipe be allowed to thoſe who have 252 gallons, or a ton, of wine in their poſſeſſion previous

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to the exiſtence of the Conſolidation-act; and ſo in proportion, admitting the ſum of 8l. for every pipe; but with this exception, that thoſe who do not poſſeſs one ton of wine ſhall not be allowed any drawback whatever.

Several gentlemen made various obſervations on the propoſition, after which it was agreed to.

Mr Pitt then moved, that 13,000l. ſome odds ſhould be allowed to claimants for the loſſes which they had ſuſtained in their property in E. Florida by the ceſſion of that place to the Spaniards, at the concluſion of the war.

A converſation aroſe between Mr Dempſter and Mr Pitt, on the propriety of granting ſuch a ſum to the ſufferers of Eaſt Florida. The former declared he had no objection, provided the ſufferers of Weſt Florida were rewarded in a ſimilar manner. The latter urged, that the inhabitants of Weſt Florida had been conquered in time of war, and the tranſfer of their dominion reſulted from that event; but that the transfer of dominion of the other people aroſe from a ceſſion of the place at the concluſion of the war; conſequently there was a very material difference. The reſolution was agreed to.

On May 23. Sir John Sinclair roſe, and ſaid, he wiſhed to be informed by an Hon. Gentleman, whom he ſaw in his place, whether he now ſat in that Houſe, repreſentative for the borough of Lauder, as Francis Charteris, Eſq; or as Lord Elcho.

Lord Elcho informed the Hon. Baronet, that he now conſidered himſelf as ſitting in Parliament under the deſcription and title of Lord Elcho.

Sir John Sinclair then obſerved, that the motion which he was about to ſubmit to the Houſe, did not proceed from any malevolence or diſreſpect to the noble Lord, but merely from his regard to the rights of the Commons of Great Britain. One of the articles of the Union between the two kingdoms expreſsly declared, that the eldeſt ſon of a Scotch Peer ſhould not officiate as a repreſentative for Scotland in the Britiſh Parliament. In corroboration of his aſſertion, he deſired the clerk to read a variety of minutes from the Journals of the Houſe, in which it appeared that the article of the Union alluded to had always been held ſacred, and that the heir-apparent of a Scotch Peer had never acted in that capacity. The majority of the minutes bore a reference to a remarkable circumſtance in the year 1708, when Alexander Irvine, Eſq; of Drum, and ſeveral other gentlemen belonging to Aberdeenſhire, petitioned Parliament againſt Lord Haddo, as an inſtance of an attempt to violate that part of the Union. The prayer of the petition was diſcuſſed in a very full Houſe, and the election of Lord Haddo, the ſon of the Earl of Aberdeen, negatived by a very conſiderable majority. The election of Ld Charles Douglas, at that time, came under that deſcription, and was conſequently declared null and void. After a few pertinent obſervations, he concluded by moving, "That a new writ be iſſued for the election of a repreſentative for the borough and diſtrict of Lauder and Jedburgh, in the room of Francis Charteris, Eſq; junior, of Amiſfield, who, by his acceſſion to the title and honours of Lord Elcho, is rendered incapable of ſitting in that Houſe."

Sir Adam Ferguſſon ſeconded the motion, and defended the privileges of the Scotch Commons.

Mr Anſtruther declared himſelf againſt the motion now made by the Hon. Baronet.

Lord Beauchamp oppoſed the motion. The references now produced by the Hon. Baronet were not concluſive, as his noble friend had been elected previous to his acceſſion to the title.

The Treaſurer of the Navy contended, that the precedents which had been quoted abſolutely decided the queſtion. He thought it indecent for the Houſe of Commons to be deliberating whether they ſhould countenance a direct breach of their fundamental privileges. The noble Lord oppoſite to him, Lord Elcho, had, as he conceived it, no right to his preſent ſeat, and that he could be there only on courteſy.

Lord Elcho declared, that nothing he had yet heard, either of argument or precedent, conveyed any thing like conviction to his mind; but as the matter was before the Houſe, it did not become him to aſſume any deciſive opinion.

Ld Maitland negatived, in ſtrong terms, what fell from the learned gentleman.—Sir John Sinclair's motion was carried without a diviſion.

NEW

NEW BOOKS.

Cunningham's History of Great Britain, from the Revolution in 1688 to the acceſſion of Geo. I. See p. 184.

IN the firſt book of this hiſtory, we find Mr Cunningham giving a recapitulation of the ſtate of affairs in England and the continent from the death of Cromwell to the death of Charles II. in which he appears to be a well-informed and diſcerning hiſtorian. The following is the portrait he draws of Charles II.

"People of all ranks ſtood upon the ſhore to congratulate the King on his arrival. Charles received the nobility graciouſly, and particularly noticed Gen. Monck with ſingular complacence. He alſo, with great ſweetneſs of demeanor, gave free acceſs to the populace. The return of the King happened in the thirtieth year of his age, in May 1660. It was obſerved, that the reſtoration of Charles was owing more to the iniquity of his enemies, and the humour of the times, than to the exertions of his friends. Now the Engliſh were allowed to keep Chriſtmas and other feſtivals. The voice of joy and gladneſs reſounded through the kingdom.

On that night the King is ſaid to have firſt reſigned himſelf to the embraces of Mrs Palmer, as if he had conſidered royalty chiefly as the means of procuring pleaſure.

King Charles II. was tall of ſtature. His eyes and hair were black; his limbs ſtrong and firm; his perſon and appearance diſtinguiſhed by an air of dignity and majeſty. He was polite, affable, and liberal, without being prodigal. He delighted much in hunting, tennis, bowling, bull-baiting, prize-fighting, wreſtling, ſhip-building, and whatever made a beautiful appearance. He was a liberal encourager of chemiſtry, aſtronomy, and mechanic arts; nor did he diſcourage mountebanks, phyſiognomiſts, fortune-tellers, or rope-dancers. He had a wonderful ſweetneſs of temper, and obligingneſs of behaviour; and would often lay aſide majeſty, and converſe familiarly with his friends. He was fond of plays, and frequently exhibited public ſhews, to divert the minds of his people from religious controverſies, in which had conſiſted the foundation and ſtrength of the republic; thinking nothing leſs becoming a prince than to be a bigot to ſacred rites. He founded the Royal Society for the improvement of natural philoſophy. Tho' accuſtomed to reſpect the Roman-Catholic religion when in France, yet he attended pretty conſtantly the divine ſervice of the Proteſtant church eſtabliſhed in England. Though he gave himſelf very much up to the love of women, yet he was never addicted to any unnatural luſts. Though he ſeldom joined in the worſhip of the Romiſh church while he lived; yet, at his death, he profeſſed his mother's religion; which gave occaſion to many controverſies. But whatever diſputes there may be about this in England, it is the univerſal opinion in France, that King Charles, with his brother James, Sir Henry Bennet, and others, were reconciled to the Popiſh religion at Fountainbleau, in the preſence of the Queen-mother, before his Majeſty's going to Cologne; but that the Duke of Glouceſter and Chancellor Hyde refuſed to do the ſame. But it is not material to us now to know what this Prince's religion was, ſince, at his death, the contagion of his religion died with him. This is certain, that all his endowments of body and mind were of very little advantage, either to his own ſucceſſion, or to the tranquillity of his people. For when good men lend too eaſy an ear to evil counſellors, many people are apt to look upon them as evil alſo themſelves."

In the deſcription of ſieges and battles, Mr Cunningham is an enlightened and accurate hiſtorian. He excels in painting the manners of the times; and his anecdotes of celebrated characters afford much entertainment. The following is his deſcription of the celebrated battle of Blenheim:

"The field of battle was a vaſt plain of twelve miles in extent, very level, ſurrounded with a large ridge of hills, ariſing from the Danube, in the form of a circle. The confederates marched againſt the enemy in two bodies. Prince Eugene, who commanded on the right, led up his men through the woods along the ſummits of the hills; and, before it was light, had ſurmounted that difficult paſs, and reached a certain town, where he was alſo to paſs over a very dangerous valley encumbered with broken rocks. By the time he had cleared the woods, the ſun aroſe, which ſhed its laſt light on the domination and glory of France.

The Duke of Marlborough, on the left, having paſſed the river Keſſel, marched along the ſide of the Danube, and

to the exiſtence of the Conſolidation-act; and ſo in proportion, admitting the ſum of 8l. for every pipe; but with this exception, that thoſe who do not poſſeſs one ton of wine ſhall not be allowed any drawback whatever.

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Mr Anſtruther declared himſelf againſt the motion now made by the Hon. Baronet.

Lord Beauchamp oppoſed the motion. The references now produced by the Hon. Baronet were not concluſive, as his noble friend had been elected previous to his acceſſion to the title.

The Treaſurer of the Navy contended, that the precedents which had been quoted abſolutely decided the queſtion. He thought it indecent for the Houſe of Commons to be deliberating whether they ſhould countenance a direct breach of their fundamental privileges. The noble Lord oppoſite to him, Lord Elcho, had, as he conceived it, no right to his preſent ſeat, and that he could be there only on courteſy.

Lord Elcho declared, that nothing he had yet heard, either of argument or precedent, conveyed any thing like conviction to his mind; but as the matter was before the Houſe, it did not become him to aſſume any deciſive opinion.

Ld Maitland negatived, in ſtrong terms, what fell from the learned gentleman.—Sir John Sinclair's motion was carried without a diviſion.

NEW

NEW BOOKS.

Cunningham's Hiſtory of Great Britain, from the Revolution in 1688 *to the acceſſion of Geo.* I. *See p.* 184.

IN the firſt book of this hiſtory, we find Mr Cunningham giving a recapitulation of the ſtate of affairs in England and the continent from the death of Cromwell to the death of Charles II. in which he appears to be a well-informed and diſcerning hiſtorian. The following is the portrait he draws of Charles II.

"People of all ranks ſtood upon the ſhore to congratulate the King on his arrival. Charles received the nobility graciouſly, and particularly noticed Gen. Monck with ſingular complacence. He alſo, with great ſweetneſs of demeanor, gave free acceſs to the populace. The return of the King happened in the thirtieth year of his age, in May 1660. It was obſerved, that the reſtoration of Charles was owing more to the iniquity of his enemies, and the humour of the times, than to the exertions of his friends. Now the Engliſh were allowed to keep Chriſtmas and other feſtivals. The voice of joy and gladneſs reſounded through the kingdom.

On that night the King is ſaid to have firſt reſigned himſelf to the embraces of Mrs Palmer, as if he had conſidered royalty chiefly as the means of procuring pleaſure.

King Charles II. was tall of ſtature. His eyes and hair were black; his limbs ſtrong and firm; his perſon and appearance diſtinguiſhed by an air of dignity and majeſty. He was polite, affable, and liberal, without being prodigal. He delighted much in hunting, tennis, bowling, bull-baiting, prize fighting, wreſtling, ſhip-building, and whatever made a beautiful appearance. He was a liberal encourager of chemiſtry, aſtronomy, and mechanic arts; nor did he diſcourage mountebanks, phyſiognomiſts, fortune-tellers, or rope-dancers. He had a wonderful ſweetneſs of temper, and obliging-neſs of behaviour; and would often lay aſide majeſty, and converſe familiarly with his friends. He was fond of plays, and frequently exhibited public ſhews, to divert the minds of his people from religious controverſies, in which had conſiſted the foundation and ſtrength of the republic; thinking nothing leſs becoming a prince than to be a bigot to ſacred rites. He founded the Royal Society for the improvement of natural philoſophy. Tho' accuſtomed to reſpect the Roman-Catholic religion when in France, yet he attended pretty conſtantly the divine ſervice of the Proteſtant church eſtabliſhed in England. Though he gave himſelf very much up to the love of women, yet he was never addicted to any unnatural luſts. Though he ſeldom joined in the worſhip of the Romiſh church while he lived; yet, at his death, he profeſſed his mother's religion; which gave occaſion to many controverſies. But whatever diſputes there may be about this in England, it is the univerſal opinion in France, that King Charles, with his brother James, Sir Henry Bennet, and others, were reconciled to the Popiſh religion at Fountainbleau, in the preſence of the Queen-mother, before his Majeſty's going to Cologne; but that the Duke of Glouceſter and Chancellor Hyde refuſed to do the ſame. But it is not material to us now to know what this Prince's religion was, ſince, at his death, the contagion of his religion died with him. This is certain, that all his endowments of body and mind were of very little advantage, either to his own ſucceſſion, or to the tranquillity of his people. For when good men lend too eaſy an ear to evil counſellors, many people are apt to look upon them as evil alſo themſelves."

In the deſcription of ſieges and battles, Mr Cunningham is an enlightened and accurate hiſtorian. He excels in painting the manners of the times; and his anecdotes of celebrated characters afford much entertainment. The following is his deſcription of the celebrated battle of Blenheim:

"The field of battle was a vaſt plain of twelve miles in extent, very level, ſurrounded with a large ridge of hills, ariſing from the Danube, in the form of a circle. The confederates marched againſt the enemy in two bodies. Prince Eugene, who commanded on the right, led up his men through the woods along the ſummits of the hills; and, before it was light, had ſurmounted that difficult paſs, and reached a certain town, where he was alſo to paſs over a very dangerous valley encumbered with broken rocks. By the time he had cleared the woods, the ſun aroſe, which ſhed its laſt light on the domination and glory of France.

The Duke of Marlborough, on the left, having paſſed the river Keſſel, marched along the ſide of the Danube, and

and advanced towards the enemy through the plains of Blenheim, which were three miles broad, and enriched with fine corn-fields. When he was near the enemy, whom he ſaw ready drawn up, with their cannon planted to command the whole plain, he gave the ſignal to halt; and, encouraging his men, diſtributed his orders to the ſeveral Generals and Colonels, for their conduct reſpectively in the action. When Prince Eugene came out of the woods, and ſaw the Duke of Marlborough before him haſtening towards the enemy, he commanded his men to quicken their pace. But why the French, when they ſaw the Imperialiſts extending their lines out of the woody hills, ſhould miſtake them for their friends, I can find no other reaſon than that men are apt to believe what they wiſh to be true: for, at the firſt ſight of this motion upon their left, the French thought it was the Marſhal de Villeroy coming to their aſſiſtance; but when Prince Eugene ſtretched out his right wing towards the hills, he ſoon convinced the French of their miſtake, and marched into the field. He had a broad piece of water in front, and a thicket in his rear; and, in this ſituation, he aſſigned to his men their reſpective poſts and duties.

The Duke of Marlborough, ſtanding on foot in the open plain, ordered the Lord Cutts, with ſome troops which had ſuffered much in the late action at Schellingberg, and other entire forces, to attack the village of Blenheim. On the ſight of this, the Marſhal Tallard ſent a detachment thither from his army. The Duke of Marlborough being expoſed to the fire of the enemy's cannon, formed his army in order of battle. He placed the Britiſh and Dutch ſoldiers in the left wing, and the reſt between the centre and the wings, and placing himſelf in the front of the centre, well ſupported by ſome Engliſh regiments, he commanded them to face the enemy. The Lord Cutts and Maj.-Gen. Wills, at nine o'clock, began the attack on Blenheim with great alacrity. After a bloody engagement on both ſides for an hour and an half, and that the Lord Cutts' party had been ſeverely handled by the enemy, without gaining any advantage, the Duke of Marlborough ſent him orders to proceed no further, but to give over the attack. The Lord Cutts obeyed the orders of his General; and both parties, facing each other, reſted on their arms; but the Lord Cutts' party being before inſtructed what they were to do, kept their ground a long time before the enemy.

In the mean time, the Duke of Marlborough, obſerving that the enemy had weakened their army by the detachment ſent into Blenheim, and that his men were eager to engage, waiting only for the ſignal, ordered the horſe to provide themſelves with twenty faſcines a piece, in order to fill up the marſh, and render it paſſable; for the enemy had dammed up the water there to ſuch a height as they thought would eaſily prevent the confederates paſſage that way. When the faſcines were prepared, and all the troops arranged in order, the Duke of Marlborough gave the ſignal for battle, and ordered the ſeveral commanders to march up to the enemy. The whole army, with their natural alacrity, preſſing onward to paſs the rivulet in defiance of the fire of the enemy, proceeded to the ford, according to the Duke of Marlborough's orders.

The Marſhal Tallard, having, as he thought, ſo well guarded the paſſes of the marſh, ſtood at the head of his army, fully perſuaded, that if the confederates ſhould attempt to paſs through the marſhes, they would be ſo bemired there, that he ſhould eaſily be able to overthrow them; for he had before given orders to his army not to quit their ground, but to receive the aſſault of their enemies; nor did he uſe any other means to oppoſe our army in this paſſage than a continual diſcharge of his cannon. The conduct of Tallard, in this inſtance, appears to have been improper.

When the Duke of Marlborough was marching down to the rivulet, he narrowly eſcaped being killed by a cannon ball; by which accident the whole event of the war ſeemed to his ſoldiers to have hung in equal ſuſpenſe with his life; but, all covered as he was with earth and duſt, the Duke of Marlborough mounted his horſe, and, coming to the brink of the rivulet, made his way through it with all his forces. Some ſquadrons of horſe being ſent over before, the foot followed as faſt as they could, and, wheeling towards the left, formed themſelves in order of battle, leaving a ſpace, ſo that the reſt might have room to fight as they paſſed by. The confederates were ſo eager to engage, that they would hardly

hardly ſtay to be regularly formed, bu made a furious onſet, with a terrible diſcharge of their fire-arms, whereby the French ranks were very much thinned. And now the battle grew hot in many places. For an hour or two the event ſeemed doubtful. At length the confederates in the left wing, having ſpent all their powder, widened their ranks, that they might the more conveniently uſe their ſwords. They were ſupported by freſh troops, who renewed the fight in order of battle. The Duke of Marlborough took care to fill up the ranks; then he himſelf broke in upon the enemy. His cool courage, in this conjuncture, was inflamed by action. The Britiſh ſoldiers often fell upon the enemy with the butt end of their muſkets; and being ſtronger than the French, repulſed them as they advanced in their ranks, and ſlew thoſe who reſiſted them by whole battalions together. The enemy was not able to bear the broad ſwords of our dragoons, or the impetuoſity and ſtrength of our horſe.

Towards the afternoon the Duke of Marlborough, finding that he had the advantage, ordered the body of reſerve, which had not yet been engaged, to march to the aſſiſtance of Prince Eugene, whom he perceived to be ſorely preſſed by the enemy. The Imperialiſts, ſtrengthened by this reinforcement, ſallied out of the woods, and Prince Eugene renewed the engagement. The Duke of Marlborough forced the enemy to give ground; and, when they would have rallied again, the confederates, taught experience by the former engagements, attacked ſome of the enemy's battalions in front, ſome in the open flank, and endeavoured to come up with others of them in the rear. When the Marſhal Tallard ſaw his forces ſhattered, he at laſt ſent for his troops out of the village of Blenheim to reinforce them; but the Duke of Marlborough, being aware of this, cut off their communication; and, with the Heſſian forces, and five battalions of Engliſh, defeated the French, who were on their way to join the main army. And now, all the avenues to the town being taken, the whole French army, no longer able to ſtand the ſhock of the confederate troops, began to ſhake. But the Marſhal de Tallard, inflamed with rage, endeavoured to renew the battle upon a hill not far from his cannon. The Prince of Heſſe, Lieutenant-General Bulau, commander of the Hanoverians, and Lieutenant-General Lumley, and other generals of the horſe, marching up with great intrepidity, drove Tallard's five ſquadrons down the hill. Whereupon the Duke of Marlborough diſpatched his troops immediately where there was the moſt occaſion for them. Thus a general aſſault enſuing, put the enemy every where to flight.

The confederates, having once gained the advantage, were every where irreſiſtible; and the Marſhal de Tallard had neither time to form his army anew, nor to rally his ſcattered troops; wherefore, giving up all for loſt, and endeavouring to make his eſcape out of the field, he was taken by a certain colonel of the Heſſian troops, and brought to the Duke of Marlborough. The confederates now carried all before them; and the whole right wing of the French was utterly routed, and put to flight. The reſt of the enemy's horſe, which were drawn up on a ſteep place, on both ſides deſcending towards the Danube, were there ſurrounded by three ſquadrons of dragoons; and not having room to fight there, while they endeavoured to ſave themſelves, by forcing their way through the confederates, they were prevented, partly by the ruggedneſs of the ground, and partly by the valour of the confederates, and puſhed into the Danube.

During thoſe actions on the left, the battle was hard fought on the right. The Imperialiſts were twice driven back into the woods, and many of them ſlain by the Bavarians. While Prince Eugene was encouraging his men to make a third attack, he received advice of the good ſucceſs on the left. The Duke of Marlborough deſired to hear from him how matters went on his ſide, and whether he wanted any thing: but Prince Eugene, having cheered his men with the arrival of a freſh reinforcement, which had been ſent to him by the Duke, and the news of their ſucceſs on the left, made a third charge with great intrepidity, and began to gain ground upon the enemy, though they diſputed it with great reſolution. Nor had the Elector of Bavaria time to bring his men together again; but, when he ſaw the French army broken and put to flight, leſt he ſhould alſo be ſurrounded by the confederates, he marched out of the field in a cloſe ſquare, with his baggage, in order of battle, and, continuing his march all night, retired to Ulm."

Chefs. 8vo. Robinfons.

"THE following trifle," the author fays in his preface, "is offered to Chefs-players, as a compilation of all the anecdotes and quotations that could be found relative to the game of Chefs; with an account of all the Chefs-books that could be procured."

This feems, as far as we can judge, to be a true hiftory of the book; which is certainly very entertaining, and will, we imagine, be in the hands of every Chefs player, and, we hope, induce many to become players. We are no very capital players ourfelves, our bufinefs being (as Reviewers) to move our pens, and not our pawns; but we will venture to aflert, that, after mathematics, logic, arithmetic, and perhaps one or two other fciences, we are not acquainted with any thing that more ftrengthens the mind than Chefs. Were it poffible to know that two men were of exactly equal powers, natural and acquired, in every other refpect but with regard to Chefs; and if A could play well at Chefs, and B could not, A, we fhould fee, (could we fee fuch things), would check-mate B in every profeffion, and every fituation of life, where they were oppofed. It is not a trifle to be accuftomed to turn and twift one's mind to the fhifting combinations of thirty-two men, with fix different movements, on fixty-four fquares. Lord Chatham, upon being complimented on one of his fineft ftrokes in politics, is reported to have faid, that "he deferved little praife, for his fuccefs arofe only from having been checkmated by difcovery, the day before, at Chefs."

The publication before us is faid to be the production of Mr Twifs, the traveller.

At p. 8. we find that Chefs was one of the accompliftments with which poor Omai was difmiffed to his own country. Why was he not taught to make a fhoe, or a loaf of bread? The world will not be at an end yet, fince we could fancy that we had civilifed Omai, or indeed done him or his countrymen any fervice by the education he received here. Were there a Hume at Otaheite, what a chapter would he make in his hiftory, from the relation of Omai!

"Whoever is to play an important game, muft avoid filling his belly with fuperfluous food," p. 71. This we eafily imagine; and we would recommend it to all our readers, who have full habits of body, to play at Chefs after dinner.

P. 109. A Bifhop of Paris forbade clerks Chefs, and even to keep a board. St Louis fined all who played; and Peter Damian impofed a penance on a bifhop for playing. So fay the Ordonn. des Rois de France. Be it known to all men, by thefe our ordonnances, That all clerks, who will give up dancing and fporting, are hereby allowed Chefs; provided they play with temper, Chriftian charity, and meeknefs.

Let both clergy and laity remember p. 120. where we are told, from Richlet's Dictionary, that the Devil engaged Job at Chefs, to make him lofe his patience.

At p. 149. are anecdotes of Philidor, the Newton of Chefs, communicated by himfelf. [See below.]

Little fhould we do our duties by our married readers, did we conceal from them p. 107. where we find, that in the year 1214 the wife of Ferrand Count of Flanders fuffered him to linger in prifon, perpetually checked by Philip-Auguftus, becaufe fhe laboured under the Count's hatred, for always beating him at Chefs.

In fpite of this anecdote, we will venture to recommend Chefs to all our readers, whether married or unmarried, and this book to all Chefs-players.

"Let thofe play now, who never played before;
And thofe who always played, now play the more." *Gent. Mag.*

Anecdotes of Mr Philidor: communicated by himfelf.

ANDRE DANICAN PHILIDOR was born at Dreux, near Paris, in 1726. His grandfather was a hautboy-player at the Court of Lewis XIII. An Italian muſician, named Philidor, was admired at that court for his performance on the fame inftrument; and after his departure, the King gave Mr Danican the *fobriquet* or nick-name of Philidor, which has ſtill remained in the family. His father and feveral of his brothers, belonged to the band of Lewis XIV. and Lewis XV.

At fix years of age he was admitted among the children of the Chapel Royal, of Verfailles, where, being obliged to attend daily, he had an opportunity of learning Chefs from the muſicians in waiting, of whom there were about eighty.

eighty. Cards not being allowed ſo near the Chapel, they had a long table with ſix Chefs-boards inlaid.

At the age of eleven, a motet, or pſalm with choruſſes, of his compoſition, was performed, which pleaſed Lewis XV. ſo much, that he gave the compoſer five louis: this encouraged the lad to compoſe four more. When he had attained his fourteenth year, he left the Chapel, and was then reputed the moſt ſkilful Chefs-player of the band. This was in 1740, when ſeveral *motets* of his compoſition were performed at Paris, at the *Concert Spirituel*, which were favourably received by the public, as the productions of a child who was already a maſter and teacher of muſic. At this time Chefs was played at in almoſt every coffeehouſe in Paris, and he applied ſo cloſely to the game, that he neglected his ſcholars, and they conſequently took another maſter. This induced him rather to purſue the ſtudy of Chefs than of Muſic. *M. de Kermur, Sire de Legalle*, who is ſtill living, and was then near forty years of age, was eſteemed the beſt chefs-player in France, and young Philidor fought every opportunity of receiving his inſtructions; by which he improved ſo eſſentially, that three years after, M. de Legalle, though ſtill his maſter, was not able to allow him any advantage.

M. de Legalle once aſked him, Whether he had never tried to play by memory, without ſeeing the board?—Philidor replied, that as he had calculated moves, and even whole games at night in bed, he thought he could do it, and immediately played a game with the Abbé Chenard, which he won, without ſeeing the board, and without heſitating upon any of the moves: this was a circumſtance much ſpoken of in Paris, and in conſequence he often repeated this method of playing.

Philidor then finding he could readily play a ſingle game, offered to play two games at the ſame time, which he did at a coffeehouſe; and of this party the following account is given in the French *Encyclopedie*.

"We had at Paris a young man of eighteen, who played at the ſame time two games at Chefs, without ſeeing the boards, beating two antagoniſts, to either of whom he, though a firſt-rate player, could only give the advantage of a *knight*, when ſeeing the board. We ſhall add to this account a circumſtance of which we were eye-witneſſes: In the middle of one of his games, a falſe move was deſignedly made, which, after a great number of moves, he diſcovered, and placed the piece where it ought to have been at firſt. This young man is named M. Philidor, the ſon of a muſician of repute; he himſelf is a great muſician, and, perhaps, the beſt player at Polith Draughts there ever was, or ever will be. This is among the moſt extraordinary examples of ſtrength of memory, and of imagination."

Forty years after this he played two different times in London, three games at once. Of ſome of theſe exertions the following account appeared in the London newſpapers, in May 1783.

"Yeſterday at the Chefs-club in St James's-ſtreet, Mr Philidor performed one of thoſe wonderful exhibitions for which he is ſo much celebrated. He played at the ſame time three different games, without ſeeing either of the tables. His opponents were Count Bruhl, Mr Bowdler, (the two beſt players in London), and Mr Maſeres. He defeated Count Bruhl in an hour and twenty minutes, and Mr Maſeres in two hours. Mr Bowdler reduced his game to a drawn battle in an hour and three quarters. To thoſe who underſtand Chefs, this exertion of Mr Philidor's abilities muſt appear one of the greateſt of which the human memory is ſuſceptible. He goes through it with aſtoniſhing accuracy, and often corrects miſtakes in thoſe who have the board before them. Mr Philidor ſits with his back to the tables, and ſome gentleman preſent, who takes his part, informs him of the move of his antagoniſt, and then by his direction plays his pieces as he dictates.

"The other match was with Count Bruhl, Mr Jennings, and Mr Erſkine, to the laſt of whom he gave a pawn and the move; the Count made a drawn game, and both the other gentlemen loſt their games."

But to return: In 1745 he became acquainted with an Italian named *Lanza*, whoſe daughter was looked on as a prodigy for her talents on the harpſichord, though but thirteen years of age. This man engaged Philidor to go with him to Holland, to meet Geminiani, who had promiſed his aſſiſtance in giving twelve ſubſcription concerts, at which the girl was to perform. She being indiſpoſed, was left with her mother at Paris, and at

Rotterdam her father received the news of her death.

Thus Philidor found himſelf in a foreign country pennyleſs, and bereft of all his hopes of advantage from the propoſed concerts. His ſkill at Draughts was now a great reſource to him at Rotterdam and Amſterdam: he remained a twelvemonth in Holland, reſiding chiefly at the Hague, where he became acquainted with Colonel la Deves, a relation of the late Lord Ligonier, and with the Prince of Waldeck, who then commanded the Dutch army, both Chefs-players: the former was ſo ſkilful, that Philidor could only give him a *knight*: the Prince rewarded him nobly for his inſtructions.

In 1747 he viſited England, where Sir Abraham Janſſen introduced him to all the celebrated players of the time. Sir Abraham was not only the beſt Chefs-player in England, but likewiſe the beſt player he ever met with, after his maſter, M. de Legalle, as the Baronet was able to win one game in four of him *even*: and M. de Legalle, with whom Sir Abraham afterwards played in Paris, was of the ſame opinion with regard to his ſkill.

Sir Abraham, beſides the common game, delighted in playing at a more complicated one, invented by the late Duke of Rutland. At this game the board is 14 ſquares in breadth, and 10 in height, which make 140 houſes; 14 pieces, and 14 pawns, on a ſide: the pawns might move either one, two, or three ſquares the firſt time.

The pieces were, the *king*, the *queen*; then two *biſhops*, two *knights*, a *crowned caſtle*, uniting the move of the king and caſtle, and a common *caſtle*.

On the other ſide of the king was a *concubine*, whoſe move was that of the caſtle and the knight united, two *biſhops*, a ſingle *knight*, a *crowned caſtle*, and a *common* one. The beſt players at this game, after Sir Abraham, were Stamma, Dr Cowper, and Mr Salvador. Philidor, in leſs than two months, was able to give a knight to each of theſe gentlemen at this game. It may be obſerved, that the pawns are here of very little uſe; and that, by the extent of the board, the knights loſe much of their value, which of courſe renders the game more defective and leſs intereſting than the common one; and ſince the death of Sir Abraham in 1763, it is forgotten, or at leaſt diſuſed.

In 1748, Philidor returned to Holland, where he compoſed his treatiſe on Chefs. At Aix-la-Chapelle, he was adviſed by Lord Sandwich to go to Eyndhoven, a village between Bois le Duc and Maeſtricht, where the Engliſh army was encamped. He had there the honour of playing with the late Duke of Cumberland, who ſubſcribed liberally himſelf, and procured a great number of other ſubſcribers to his work on Chefs, which was publiſhed in London in 1749.

In 1750, he frequented the houſe of the French Ambaſſador, the Duke of Mirepoix, who gave a weekly dinner to the lovers of Chefs, at which game he was himſelf very expert.

Philidor remained another year in England; and learning that the King of Pruſſia was fond of Chefs, he ſet off for Berlin in 1751. The King ſaw him play ſeveral times at Potſdam, but did not play with him. There was a Marquis de Varennes, and a certain Jew, who played *even* with the King, and to each of theſe Philidor gave a knight, and beat them.

The following year he left Berlin, ſtaid eight months at the Prince of Waldeck's at Aroliſen, and three weeks at the Court of the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, and then returned to England, where he remained till 1755. His paſſion for Chefs did not make him neglect his muſical talents; for, in 1753, he ſet Dryden's Ode to St Cecilia to muſic, which was performed at the Little Theatre in the Haymarket *. Handel commended it.

He

* Mr Philidor probably miſtakes the performance he ſet to muſic at this time. From the following advertiſement, publiſhed in the Public Adverti ſer, and dated December 25, 1753, we apprehend it to have been not Dryden's but Congreve's Ode. "Mr Philidor begs leave to acquaint the public, that in order to juſtify himſelf of the calumny ſpread about town, that he was not the author of the Latin Muſic he gave laſt year, as likewiſe to convince the world that the Art of Muſic has been at all times his conſtant ſtudy and application, and Chefs only his diverſion, he has undertaken to ſet an Ode to muſic in praiſe of harmony, wrote by the celebrated Mr Congreve. He is far from being ſo vain (as ſome of his enemies have ſuggeſted, without either reaſon or foundation, on ſome other occaſion) to flatter himſelf of having ſucceeded in the attempt, ſo as to deſerve any applauſe from his audience; but, however, if he ſhould have the misfortune to meet with the

He returned to France in 1755, with a ſerious intention of devoting himſelf to muſic; and ſoon after he ſolicited the appointment of Maſter of the Chapel-Royal, where two new *motets* of his compoſition were performed; but as the late Queen, and the whole Court, were uſed to ancient muſic, he was unſucceſsful in his application. He conſoled himſelf, however, with the compliments he received from the amateurs of the ſcience.

In 1759, his firſt Muſical Drama, intitled *Blaiſe le Savetier*, was performed at the Theatre of the Comic Opera; which had ſuch a run, that he abandoned church muſic, and applied himſelf wholly to the ſtage; and in the ſame year he compoſed *L'Huitre et les Plaideurs*; in 1760, the *Soldat Magicien*, and the *Qui pro Quo*; and in 1761, *Le Jardinier et ſon Seigneur*, and *Le Mareschal Ferrant*.

In conſequence of the ſucceſs of theſe pieces, the Italian Comedy was deſerted; and in 1762 the two Theatres were united, and ſtill form the preſent Italian Comedy. This ſeaſon (1762) he produced *Sancho Panca*; in 1763, the *Bucheron*, and *Les Fetes de la Paix*; and in 1764, the *Sorcier*. This was followed, in 1765, by *Tom Jones*, which was damned the firſt night; but the following year it was repeated with great ſucceſs. In 1766, emboldened by his increaſing popularity, he aimed at an entire change of the national taſte for the French Muſic, and accordingly compoſed a Tragic Opera, intitled, *Ernelinda, Princeſs of Norway*, without mythology, and with recitative, after the Italian manner, intermixed with airs. This was repreſented at the French Opera, and notwithſtanding the cabals of the nobility, who were bigotted to the old muſic, the bad ſinging of the actors and actreſſes, and the indifferent execution of the orcheſtra; notwithſtanding the obſtacles thrown by the dancers in the way of a performance, which formed a new and intereſting ſpectacle; this piece was played eight ſucceſſive nights, and then dropt. Lewis XV. was however ſo well pleaſed with it, that he privately rewarded the compoſer with a penſion of twenty-five louis from his privy purſe. This Opera was again performed with better ſingers, and a better band, in 1776 and 1777, with great ſucceſs.

In 1769, he brought out *Abdolonimus*, or, the *Gardener of Sidon*; in 1770, *Le Jardinier Suppoſé*, and *La Nouvelle Ecole des Femmes*; and in 1772, *Le Bon Fils*: this year he came to England for the fourth time, and paſſed a month with his friends.

In 1773, a new Opera of his compoſition, called *Le Premier Navigateur*, was performed at Fontainbleau before the Court; and his Opera of Ernelinda was repeated at Verſailles among the entertainments given on account of the marriage of the Count d'Artois.

In 1775, he produced *Les Femmes Vengées*, and in the winter returned to London to the Chefs-club, and repeated his annual viſits the four following years, 1776, 77, 78, and 79.

In 1776, he publiſhed a new edition of his Chefs-Book.

In 1779, at London, he ſet to muſic the Carmen Seculare of Horace, which was performed three nights with great ſucceſs at Freemaſons-Hall, and afterwards at Paris. The Empreſs of Ruſſia required and obtained a copy in ſcore from the author, for which ſhe generouſly rewarded him.

The preſent King of Pruſſia, when Prince Royal, was likewiſe very liberal to the author, who had ſent him a copy of this piece of muſic.

It is now in the preſs at Paris, and will be ſpeedily publiſhed, dedicated to the Empreſs, with an engraven title-page, repreſenting the arms of Ruſſia.

In 1780, he compoſed a Lyric Tragedy, called *Perſeus*, which was performed at the French Opera.

He was again in England during the winters of 1781, 1782, and 1783. In 1785, he brought out, at Fontainbleau, *Themiſtocles*, a Lyric Tragedy, which was afterwards performed at Paris; and *Proſper et Vincent*, or, *L'Amitie au Village*, repreſented both at Fontainbleau and at the Italian Comedy.

The

the fate of Phaeton, his comfort will be, that even malice itſelf will not be able to inſinuate that this Ode is not of his own compoſition; it being well known that Muſic is only the ſervant of Poetry, and conſequently impoſſible for any man living to find out old Muſic that will agree (if I may be allowed the expreſſion) with new words: and ſuppoſing it might be done even to a ſyllable, ſuch Muſic would certainly never agree with all the different expreſſions and paſſions ſo requiſite in a good compoſition. Words muſt be painted with a ſort of Chiaro Obſcuro, and not put under any note, as perhaps ignorant people in that art may imagine.

The Lounger. A Periodical Paper, publiſhed at Edinburgh in the years 1785 *and* 1786. 3 *vols.* 12mo. 12s. Creech, Edinburgh; Cadell, London.

THIS elegant and entertaining miſcellany proceeds from the ſame ſchool which produced the Mirror, about five years ago. The merit of the latter work has been appreciated in England, and procured it a name and rank in the annals of literature, as a proper companion to the Spectator of Addiſon. Volumes of this kind, that are the daily viſitants of the parlour, not the ſeldom conſulted oracles of the library, by blending inſtruction with amuſement, and the uſeful with the agreeable, have a powerful influence on the public taſte and the public manners. It was the boaſt of Socrates that "he brought philoſophy down from heaven to earth;" from airy ſpeculations, and metaphyſical theories, to thoſe intereſting deductions and uſeful diſcoveries that form the code of private life. This praiſe pertains to Addiſon, the inventor of this ſpecies of writing, in the higheſt degree. He was the firſt philoſopher of the elegant and faſhionable world; and contributed more than any of his contemporaries to enlighten the minds, refine the taſte, and reform the manners, of his countrymen. At the time when he appeared, the depravity and corruption of the Engliſh, both in morals and in taſte, had become extreme. After the reſtoration of Charles II. the ſolemnity and gloom of the covenanters, the cant, low cunning, and hypocriſy, which had been the graces at the court of Cromwell, became the objects of ridicule, and a different ſet of manners ſucceeded. The long faſt which the nation had kept, was ſucceeded by a day of riot, and licentiouſneſs became triumphant. The monarch himſelf favoured this propenſity of his people to diſſipation; debauchery became the mark of a loyal ſubject; and a gentleman was known by his vices. A man of wit and pleaſure was the perfect character of thoſe days; decency was diſregarded as a menial quality; and common rules were ſuppoſed to be made for the common people. At laſt virtue was fairly put out of countenance, and turned into deriſion. Vice and villany were applauded on the theatre. The debaucher of women, the betrayer of men, the perfidious, the diſhonorable, was the hero in comedy; the innocent and unfortunate were the objects of ridicule. Dramatic poets paint nature, and hold the mirror to the times. The world ſaw its own image, and ſmiled. The ladies crowded to plays that repreſented them all as courtezans or hypocrites; and gentlemen ſat ſpectators of the drama that repreſented the whole ſpecies as dupes or deſigning knaves. Were it not for the irreſiſtible evidence of the works themſelves, we could hardly bring ourſelves to the belief that the comedies of Dryden, Etherege, Wycherly, and Congreve, were ever acted in the preſence of human beings. No wonder that the zeal of good men flamed againſt the theatre, when ſuch a ſhock was given to decency, and ſuch an inſult committed on virtue. At that period Addiſon appeared. He is one of the few moderns who have ſuſtained the dignity of genius, and ſupported the character of an author. He did not meditate to raiſe himſelf by ſacrificing to the times; he ſtudied not to pleaſe, but to improve; not to indulge the humour, but to reſtore the character, and refine the taſte of England. He ſucceeded. No diſcourſe is more calculated to make a powerful and agreeable impreſſion than the eloquence of Addiſon. Genius and taſte, reflection and feeling, go hand in hand in his writings. Unlike the cold declamations of a cloiſtered monk on the vanity of human life, his addreſs to mankind is the voice of man, warm from the heart, and pointing to action. Very different from the trite topics and common places, which have paſſed from pedant to pedant ſince the days of Seneca, the morality of Addiſon is the reflection of a philoſopher who converſed with men of the world, and drew from the life. The manners he deſcribes, and the characters he draws, are not a ſatyrical exhibition of individuals, like the old Greek comedy; nor a mere perſonification of virtues and vices, like the early comedy of England; nor the random ſtrokes and portraits of poſſibility, which we find in the writings of later authors, who drew human nature without having lived in the world; his morality is taken from real life, delineates the image of the times, and preſents the true colours of nature.

As the corrupted part of mankind in his time were wits, or pretenders to wit, he addreſſed them in their own ſtyle. He wrote to the world like a man

man of the world; and expoſed the follies of the gay and witty with gaiety and wit. He employed, in the defence of religion and virtue, the weapons by which they had been attacked for half a century. He ſet the ſtrong battery of the enemies to decency, ridicule, againſt themſelves, and turned the laugh of the world on the ſide of innocence and virtue.

So ſpake the cherub, and his grave rebuke
Severe in youthful beauty, added grace
Invincible. Abaſh'd the wicked ſtood,
And felt how awful goodneſs was, and ſaw
Virtue in her ſhape, how lovely.

Before the period of Addiſon, the taſte of his countrymen was as corrupted as their morals. Former authors had frequently exhibited genius in its rudeneſs; it was reſerved to him to ſhew it in its refinement. The delicacy of his own imagination led him to the beautiful; and his native good taſte was improved by an intimate acquaintance with the ancients. Elegance in one language produces itſelf in another. From the pure fountains of antiquity he drew the claſſic ſpirit; from Greece and Rome he tranſplanted good taſte into England. He was the firſt good critic that his country produced. He expoſed the irregularities of the Engliſh drama; exorciſed the fiends and furies from tragedy, and baniſhed murder and bloodſhed from the ſtage. As he refined tragedy, he purified comedy. He detected the falſe pretenders to wit and humour, tore the obſcene garb from the comic muſe, and expelled the Goths and Vandals of the age. As a critic he gave the law; as an author he ſet the example. Formed on the great models of antiquity, an attic elegance ſpreads through his works. Nothing artificial or affected, laboured or ſtrained, appears in his productions. The *naive* and the natural characteriſe his manner; his genius goes on in a gliding ſtream: his muſe has the flowing robe and the fine movement of the celeſtials *. In other authors there is a reſearch of ornament, an ambition to ſhine, a labour to pleaſe. They explore nature and art for a latent beauty, and ranſack heaven and earth for the new and the ſurpriſing. The ornaments of Addiſon are not ſought for; they come of their own accord. He ſcatters no flowers but ſuch as he finds in his way. He has no occaſion to derange the ſtream of his fancy; it flows ſpontaneouſly on claſſic ground.

He ſeldom aſſumes the academic gown, or appears in the character of a man of ſcience. He poſſeſſed not, indeed, the bold philoſophic mind that graſps a ſyſtem by intuition, and comprehends a whole ſcience in a few plain laws; but his eſſays on the pleaſures of the imagination, are reſpectable proofs of his philoſophic powers: he was the Columbus who diſcovered that ideal world which ſubſequent adventurers have embelliſhed and enlarged.

We hope we ſhall be excuſed for this digreſſion on the character and genius of Addiſon, as he was the Homer in this walk of literature, and as his excellencies and beauties, imitated by ſucceeding writers, have, in ſome meaſure, ſunk his name, and leſſened his reputation in England. On this occaſion too, it may be proper to pronounce his eulogium, as the authors of the Mirror and the Lounger have formed themſelves in the Addiſonian ſchool, and approach nearer to the original model of the Spectator than many of its imitators. When we mention a compariſon, we confine it to the ſerious or ſentimental papers. There is a delicate comic humour, a chaſtiſed gaiety, and a *naiveté* in Addiſon which has never been imitated. As the prieſt of the chaſte and elegant Thalia, he is like Melchizedeck, without anceſtor or ſucceſſor, without progenitors or deſcendants.

The papers in this collection bear, in general, a near reſemblance to thoſe in the Mirror. There is a mixture of moral eſſay, of criticiſm, and of comic painting, that forms an agreeable miſcellany, though the predominant papers are thoſe of the grave and ſentimental caſt. In eſſays of this nature, that appeal to the fancy as well as the heart, and in melancholy tales that abound with poetical painting, and expreſs the more elegant feelings, the Mirror and the Lounger eminently excel. This, however, ſo far from extending, will probably circumſcribe their reputation. Common ſenſe is a much more general gift of heaven than an elegant mind. All men have made obſervations on life; and common maxims of this kind expreſſed in elegant or dignified language, give back to the reader the image of his mind, embelliſhed and adorned; but natural inſenſibility, as well as the buſt-

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* Vera inceſſu patuit dea. *Virg.*

ling occupations of the world, confine the reliſh of the more elegant and ſentimental pleaſures to a narrow but a choſen circle.

In this collection the reader of taſte will diſtinguiſh the ſtories of Albert and Father Nicholas, which indeed are written in Mr Mackenzie's beſt manner. We ſometimes meet with doubtful or exceptionable phraſes, ſuch as, "moral *to* the mind"—"the agreeable *are* the qualities"—"*cut* no unreſpectable *figure*," &c.: but little inaccuracies are inſeparable from literary compoſitions.

The above is taken from the Engliſh Review: What follows is from the European Magazine.

In literature, as in all the other purſuits of man, there is a certain *faſhionable* fluctuation, which, to a contemplative mind, cannot but appear to the full as abſurd as in itſelf, philoſophically conſidered, it is inevitable.

Thus, at the beginning of the preſent century—the Auguſtan æra of claſſical genius in this country, as ſtill with an emphatic pride we are apt fondly to ſtyle it—no perſon who wiſhed to be thought poſſeſſed of either taſte or breeding, could ſit down to breakfaſt without having the Tatler, the Spectator, or the Guardian of the morning before him; and at the coffee-houſe in the evening, the queſtion was not, "What is the *news* of the day?" but, "How do you like the laſt *Lucubration* of Iſaac Bickerſtaff?" or (when thoſe Lucubrations ceaſed) "What do you think of the laſt Anecdote of Sir Roger de Coverley?"—If on topics like theſe, even a *lounger* over his tea or coffee was not prepared to give a *ſmart* reply, though it might not be altogether a *ſatisfactory* one, in not leſs contempt would he have been held then than at preſent he would be, if, joining in a circle of *Quidnuncs*, he could not gravely expatiate on the contents of a newly arrived Dutch mail, and, with more gravity ſtill, predict from thoſe contents the conſequences that muſt unavoidably follow, to the total deſtruction—Heaven protect us! ——*the total deſtruction of the political balance of Europe.*

In effuſions of wit and fancy, however, and even in diſcuſſions of a moral and philoſophical nature, England, far from having degenerated, ſeems ſtill to maintain that pre-eminence which heretofore ſhe attained, through the exertions of an Addiſon and a Steele—a Swift and an Arbuthnott, &c.——In the mode of communicating them, however, eſſentially has ſhe varied. The rage for politics is now ſuffered to carry every thing before it. Literary objects form, as it were, but the back-ground of the picture of the times; and with reſpect to the diurnal delineations of living men and manners, we muſt either remain in a ſtate of ignorance, or be at the trouble of exploring the columns of a heterogeneous, and perhaps proſtituted newſpaper;——a ſpecies of publication which has long ſince become the vortex of every ſubject, laudable or illaudable, that can poſſibly intereſt the feelings, or command the attention of mankind.

In London, ſince Johnſon produced his Idler, we hardly recollect a periodical Eſſayiſt of the *Addiſonian School* who has ſurvived, or who indeed has deſerved to ſurvive, the day of his exiſtence; and even *he*, with all the powers of a literary Coloſſus, could not, at the firſt appearance of that paper, command the public attention to it, without ſtooping to mingle his own Sterling ore with the droſs of a common political print.

For ſeveral years before that period, whether from a poverty of genius in authors, or—what is more probable—a want of encouragement in their Mecænaſes, the bookſellers, moral wit and humour (*unſpiced* with the altercations of political *Outs* and *Ins*, and thoſe of their reſpective partizans) had ceaſed to poſſeſs charms ſufficient to attract either of them *per ſe* any degree of general notice; inſomuch that even of the Rambler (the firſt, and by much the beſt periodical work of Johnſon) the number ſold on each day, if we may believe Sir John Hawkins, *hardly amounted to five hundred.*

That *faſhion* of literary publication, however, which England ſeems ſo long to have rejected, Scotland (now, it would appear, arrived at the Auguſtan æra of *her* literature) has, for ſome years, ſucceſsfully adopted; and to Mr Mackenzie (author of thoſe admired novels—The Man of Feeling, The Man of the World, &c.) with the aſſiſtance, it appears, of the ſame gentlemen who were his colleagues in the "Mirror," we are now, under the title of the "Lounger*," indebted

* It is a circumſtance unknown, perhaps, even to the authors of the Mirror and Lounger,

indebted for an assemblage of papers conducted on the same principle as the preceding ones from the same quarter, but penned with more elegance, more *acumen*, and more of that enlarged knowledge of the follies and foibles of human nature which can never be illustrated with accuracy but by men, who (trusting not to mere *book information*) possess opportunities of mixing even as *Loungers* in the various scenes of busy life, with talents to give to such scenes animation, whether with the pen or the pencil.

Authentic Memoirs *of Mrs* Yates.

As talents so superior, and so justly celebrated as those of the late admirable actress Mrs Yates, will naturally engage the attention of the public to whatever relates to her, we trust the following account of her, collected with the utmost possible accuracy, will not be unacceptable to our readers.

This accomplished performer was born in London, of parents who were natives of Scotland, in the year 1737; and, having lost her mother at three years old, received an excellent education from the cares of her father, a man of plain and primitive manners, of a respectable family, and of a worthy and even exemplary character. He was bred to the sea, and was master and owner of a ship, and, in the early part of his life, successful in his profession; but, having lost a wife he loved, and, some years after, a son and daughter, and having also suffered the deprivation of sight, and a total reverse of fortune about the same time, retired from business, and passed his latter days in cheerfulness, ease, and plenty, by the filial cares and duty of this his youngest child, who, with Mr Yates's approbation, took him a house, first in the King's Road, Chelsea, and afterwards one delightfully situated on Richmond Common, where she spent with him those hours she could spare from the theatre, and soothed his declining years by those interesting attentions which filial love never fails to dictate, and which are so dear to the heart of a parent.

On his death, she changed her summer residence to a house on the banks of the Thames at Mortlake, which she fitted up with that elegant simplicity which was so striking a feature in her character; and, when the lease was near expiring, removed to a house, purchased by her and Mr Yates, in Stafford Row, opposite the Queen's Gardens, where the same modest elegance and simplicity of taste displayed themselves, and where she spent the remainder of a life much too short for her fame, and the happiness of her friends.

She died on Thursday the 3d of May, of an illness originally occasioned by a fall from her horse some years before, but of which the health she had enjoyed during the last year, gave a hope she had been perfectly recovered. She bore her last illness, which was excruciatingly painful, with a resignation and patience almost beyond belief.

Her remains were, at her own earnest request, deposited near those of her father, in the chancel of Richmond church. The funeral procession was accompanied to the grave by a respectable train of friends, attended, as it passed through Mortlake, where she had long resided, by the tears of the poor, to whom she had been a liberal benefactress.

Whilst the public lament this incomparable actress, whose shining talents were the source of the most animated and rational delight to all who had hearts to feel the impassioned scenes to which her sublimity of genius gave such glowing expression; whilst her astonishing powers, and the idea that those powers are now no more, call forth the sigh of tender recollection in every bosom awake to the beauties of dramatic excel-

ger, that about sixty years ago a paper similar to their own was published at Edinburgh, under the title of *The Rêveur*. Some years ago, we saw two or three numbers of it, which, in our opinion, exhibited, even at that period, a very favourable picture of Caledonian wit and humour; the only branches of literature in which our brethren of the North have hitherto been supposed deficient. —*The Rêveur* was printed in the form of a small folio or quarto, we recollect not distinctly which; and the late Rev. Dr Wallace of Edinburgh (a gentleman well known in the republic of letters) was, according to our information, one of the principal authors of it.—As a literary curiosity, we have repeatedly, but in vain, endeavoured to obtain a copy of it. This hint we suggest, merely that gentleman possessed of more favourable opportunities than ourselves may be induced to inquire for *The Rêveur*. Among the *virtuosi* of the *Belles Lettres*, it could not fail to have admirers even now.

lence, and the lively paintings of genuine nature; thoſe friends who were honoured with her eſteem, remember her with a regret of a much ſuperior kind, a regret which time alone can ſoften.

Her private virtues were the natural reſult of that native elevation of mind, and ardent warmth of heart, which placed her in ſo conſpicuous a point of view on the theatre. Truth, integrity, candour, the ſtrongeſt ſenſibility of ſoul, dignity of ſentiment, a generous ambition to acquire praiſe only by the diſplay of real excellence, and a magnanimous diſdain of thoſe unworthy arts of which true genius will not condeſcend to avail itſelf, were qualities ſo ſtriking in her character, as not to eſcape the moſt inattentive obſerver. The kind affections of her heart, her quick feelings for the diſtreſſed, her compaſſionate exertion of the moſt active beneficence, her attention to every domeſtic duty, the ſincerity, diſintereſtedneſs, and conſtancy of her friendſhips, were fully known only to thoſe who lived in the habit of a more intimate converſe with her.

Nor was ſhe leſs eſtimable for thoſe pleaſing qualities which adorn ſociety, and render its intercourſe delightful. Her unaffuming politeneſs; the neatneſs, propriety, and unſtudied elegance of her dreſs, her houſe, her table; the generous hoſpitality with which ſhe received her friends, whilſt her own mode of living was abſtemious in the extreme; the varied charms of her converſation, her fine ſenſe, her unaffected vivacity; the playful brilliancy of her wit, corrected by good humour and good-breeding; occaſioned her ſociety to be ſought by a diſtinguiſhed part of thoſe in high life, whoſe talents and virtues gave additional luſtre to their rank, as well as by the moſt reſpectable characters in the world of literature.

Thus far the voice of friendſhip, tho' under the ſevere guidance of hiſtoric truth, refuſes to be reſtrained; but as the celebrity which aſſigns this admirable actreſs an elevated ſtation amongſt thoſe whoſe talents do honour to their age and country, is what engages the attention of the public, we ſhall truſt the remembrance of her virtues to the reſpectable circle of friends amongſt whom ſhe lived, and on whoſe hearts they will be for ever engraven; and endeavour to give poſterity, if this little ſketch reaches poſterity, an idea, though a faint one, of thoſe almoſt unrivalled talents which rendered her ſo bright an ornament of the theatre.

She made her firſt eſſay, young, unknown, and unprotected, at the very inſtant when the theatre was in its meridian glory, in the character of Martia, in Mr Criſp's tragedy of Virginia, being introduced by Mr Garrick in a prologue he wrote and ſpoke on the occaſion. Before the end of the ſeaſon, ſhe appeared with applauſe in the intereſting and difficult part of Jane Shore, with Mr Garrick, Mrs Cibber, and Mr Meſſop, in the other principal characters; a circumſtance we mention to ſhow the rapidity of her progreſs, and how early her native powers broke through the fetters of diffidence and inexperience, and ranged her in that ſhining conſtellation which illumined the dramatic hemiſphere at the time of her firſt appearance.

But to ſpeak of this accompliſhed actreſs with more preciſion: in her perſon ſhe was beautiful, even to the moſt poetical ideas of beauty; ſhe was tall, finely proportioned, and to the utmoſt degree graceful. Like Homer's Helen,

She look'd a goddeſs, and ſhe mov'd a queen.

Her complexion was clear and blooming; her features regular, yet marking; her countenance animated, and, as the occaſion pointed out, perſuaſive or commanding; her eyes brilliant and expreſſive, full of fire, yet of ſoftneſs; her mouth and teeth uncommonly lovely.

Her voice was full, clear, and melliſluous; her tones harmonious, varied, and always adapted to the character ſhe aſſumed, and the paſſion ſhe wiſhed to expreſs.

She had a ſuperior underſtanding, improved by reading, by reflection, and by the beſt converſation; ſhe idolized her profeſſion, and to excel in it was an ambition that filled her whole ſoul; anxious to gain perfection, ſhe purſued the ſtudies neceſſary to that laudable purpoſe with unremitting ardour, never thinking ſhe had done enough whilſt there remained more to be done; and, having profited of the great models then before her in England, ſhe paſſed twice into France, to have the advantage of ſeeing Clairon and Du Meſnil in their moſt celebrated characters.

But to Nature ſhe was moſt indebted, who had beſtowed that unborrowed fire, that genuine inſpiration, which neither

ſtudy,

ſtudy, nor attention to the beſt models can give; ſhe had judgement, ſenſibility, taſte; quickneſs of perception, facility of expreſſion, the moſt eloquent and juſtly-meaſured declamation; the utmoſt perfectneſs of articulation, pointed, yet claſſically correct; with all thoſe graces of form, of ſpeech, of action, and of deportment, which ſo ſeldom meet in the ſame perſon.

To deſcribe her in every character ſhe played is impoſſible, as ſhe poſſeſſed that infinite variety of powers ſo admired in Mr Garrick, and which we do not recollect to have ſeen fully diſplayed, except in theſe two incomparable performers.

She had appeared, and with the utmoſt poſſible applauſe, in at leaſt ninety characters, and thoſe the moſt oppoſite, and ſeemingly contradictory to each other.

In the great ſublime of tragedy I run no hazard, whilſt her loſs is ſo recent, of being thought to exaggerate, when I ſay ſhe was unrivalled; nor was ſhe leſs admirable in the maternal character; in the higher ſtyle of elegant comedy, or in that lovely ſimplicity where innocence and ſenſibility unite to touch the feeling heart. To borrow a not unapt expreſſion of this idea from a contemporary author, who wrote whilſt this inimitable actreſs was ſtill in the public eye:

"Great in all, we have ſeen her with the ſame unerring pencil of nature delineate the haughty, injured, vindictive Margaret of Anjou; and the patient, uncomplaining, penitent, ſuffering Shore; the cruel, ambitious, murderous Lady Macbeth, exciting her huſband to crimes at which humanity ſhudders; and the generous, exalted, patriotic Louiſa, mildly-perſuaſive, the wife, the mother, and the queen, urging her irreſolute Braganza to mount by the paths of rectitude and honour the hereditary throne of which his anceſtors had been unjuſtly deprived, and defying, in the hour of danger, the ſword of the aſſaſſin, with that ſteady heroiſm which is the companion of conſcious virtue; the tenderly maternal Andromache, Mandane, Zapphira, Thamyris, Lady Randolph; the raving Conſtance, in the delirium of affliction, lamenting her *pretty Arthur*; and the deſpairing Horatia, uttering pretended execrations of her country, and provoking, with diſſembled fury, the dagger of her triumphant brother—have ſeen her paint, in the ſame vivid colours, the lofty Medea, the ſublime, wildly-impaſſioned, commanding daughter of the Sun; and the gentle, artleſs, baſhful Viola,

——Who never told her love,
But let concealment, like a worm i' th' bud,
Feed on her damask cheek."

Nor muſt we omit, as ſtrikingly diſtinguiſhable, the commanding expreſſion of royalty in her performance of the proud Semiramis, walking up to her throne in all the ſelf conſcious dignity of power, of beauty, and of empire: at that moment ſhe ſeemed to ſtep in air; her countenance, her action, her deportment, ſpoke her the majeſtic queen of nations; her every look was animation, her eyes darted the ſublime fire of the lofty character ſhe repreſented; ſhe threw a blaze of greatneſs round her, which dazzled an admiring audience, and deſtroyed the idea that the whole was illuſion.

In comedy ſhe played at leaſt thirty characters, till her leaving Drury lane, and engaging with Mr Powell at Covent garden, threw her out of many of them, as his caſt was chiefly tragedy. After his death ſhe refuſed, from delicacy, to reſume them, becauſe in poſſeſſion of other actreſſes.

In the high-bred, accompliſhed, courtly, but diſſipated, Lady Townly, ſhe was peculiarly excellent; nor have we ſeen her equalled, except by the late Mrs Woffington, who poſſeſſed the ſame advantages from nature, from well-directed ſtudy, and from mixing in the higher circles of ſociety. Both had genius, beauty, elegance of form and of deportment; ſuperiority of underſtanding, cultivated taſte, the quickeſt ſenſibility; with an almoſt intuitive perception, and finiſhed expreſſion, of the polite, the becoming, the graceful, in the intercourſe of poliſhed life.

Unrivalled as this admirable actreſs was in the great ſublime of tragedy, thoſe who have obſerved her with critical attention will, we think, agree with the writer of this ſketch, that her moſt diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic quality, as well on the theatre as in private life, was that of elegant ſimplicity. In Viola, Emmeline, Imogen, Roſalind, Portia, and above all, in the tender, innocent Bellario; in ſhort, in all thoſe characters where ſenſibility, delicacy, and the moſt beautiful ſimplicity, are united, it is not eaſy to do her juſtice. *Gent. Mag.*

MONODY,

On the Death of

Sir JAMES HUNTER-BLAIR, Bt.

WHY in each countenance, that lately spoke
The mind serene or tun'd to smiling joy,
Doth solemn Sorrow, with unerring signs,
Proclaim her awful reign?—The troubled brow,
That gathers like a deep, o'erhanging cloud,
Th' involuntary sigh, the starting tear,
Declare calamity. And such, alas!
Each liberal heart too surely feels there is,
For liberal BLAIR's no more. ——

O did the years
Of those who croud into the span of life
Each virtue that can charm and bliss mankind
Extend to countless points of time, of such
Mankind wou'd deem the stay on earth too short.
But when untimely falls the Man belov'd,
In prime of days cut off, though old in virtue,
Grievous the stroke indeed!——

The Muse who knew,
And knowing, honour'd, wou'd record his worth;
Wou'd pay a tribute to th' illustrious Dead,
And shew a bright example to the Living.
But how, alas! shall she collect the pow'rs
Scatter'd in sad amazement and surprise,
To form a verse befitting such a theme?—
In Fiction's winding path with graceful ease
The skilful Poet moves; his chiefest care
How to adorn the Tale he has contriv'd:
Thus from the Fields of Fancy as he roves
He culls a wreath of never-fading flowers.
But when a real ill befals himself,
In simple, artless strains his grief breaks forth.
The plaints he utters issue from the heart.
Such is the verse [illegible] anxious and sincere,
The humblest Bard in all Apollo's train
Now dedicates to him, whose worth he knew,
Whose memory he reveres. ——

Elaborate praise
To celebrate his much-distinguish'd Name
Were but superfluous. His PUBLIC SPIRIT,
That, independent, scorn'd all selfish views,
And breath'd no wish but for his country's good:
His Plans, that mark'd the mind enlarg'd, and aim'd
T' improve and to adorn his favourite City,
The seat of Science and of liberal Art;
His Candour and Integrity, display'd
In the most arduous magisterial office:
These, with the eloquence of heaven-born Truth,
Far as his name is heard, declare his worth;
On each reflective mind, impress the loss
A grateful Country mourns.
Nor yet alone,
When lab'ring earnest for the general weal
His merits shone conspicuous; from the Senate,
From the approving public eye retir'd,
His virtue still was active, and sustain'd
The scene of private life with equal grace.
Long, long will those, a numerous band of friends,
Who in the calm domestic hour, much pleas'd
View'd him fulfilling every sacred duty;
Who, at the social board, have often shar'd
With him the converse gay, and free alike
From rudeness and austerity: and those,
Not least in number, who have known
His bounty, oft stretch'd forth, to bear them up
Against the current of o'erwhelming Fortune;
And every generous, feeling heart, to whom
Public or Private Virtue can be dear:
Oh! long shall they lament the stroke that tore
A ready Prop from Merit; from the Poor
A careful Guardian; from his weeping Family
A lov'd and tender Father; from his Country
A zealous Patriot—from the World a Friend.

The VIOLET. A Poem.

I.

THEE, Flora's first and favourite child,
By zephyr nurst on green bank wild,
And cheer'd by vernal show'rs!
Thy fragrant beauties let me sing,
Cerulean harbinger of spring,
Chaste Violet, Queen of flow'rs,

II.

Thy velvet birth, in golden groves,
The rosy hours and laughing loves
With genial kisses fed;
And o'er thee Peace, as on a day
In early innocence you lay,
Her sylvan mantle spread.

III.

When you in azure state appear,
Thy presence speaks the purple year,
And promis'd summer nigh:
Thus kisses blow the lover's fire
Till the warm season of desire
Mature the spring of joy.

IV.

Blue skirts the rainbow's arch in air,
Blue melts the mass of colours there,
The heavens are hung with blue:
And she, the nymph that charms my soul,
Her eyes celestial azure roll,
And best resemble you.

V.

What tho' in humble shades you dwell,
And lurk in thicket, brake, or dell,
Wasting your sweets away:
Yet shalt thou live embalm'd in song,
And thou shalt reign distinguish'd long.
The blooming Queen of May!

VI.

VI.

Then quit the wild, leſt ſome rude thorn
Invade thy beauties tender morn,
All lovely as thou art;
So ſhall thy Poet lift his voice,
And to confirm thy annual choice,
Still lodge thee next his heart.

LINES written by the late KING of PRUSSIA on the different Effects of

TOO MUCH and NOTHING.

By ſound Reaſon we're all taught,
Too Much of any thing is good for nought.

TOO-MUCH reſt our genius dulls,
Too much love diſturbs the brain,
Too much learning makes us fools,
Too much buſineſs gives us pain.
Too much phyſic makes us worſe,
From too much cunning cheating grows,
Too much vigour is a curſe,
From too much ſaving avarice flows.
Too much courage makes us raſh,
From too much riches trouble ſprings,
Too much honours are but traſh,
Too much pleaſure ſickneſs brings.
By too much confidence we loſe,
From too much wit what miſchiefs riſe;
Too much freedom's an abuſe,
Too much good-nature is not wiſe.
Too much politeneſs is a thrall;
Yet all theſe things we bleſſings call.
But if we rightly will attend,
On NOTHING all our acts depend.
Nothing holds aloft the ſcales,
And o'er ev'ry thing prevails;
Nothing makes us dangers dare;
Nothing makes us oft deſpair;
On nothing all our efforts turn,
For nothing oft our boſoms burn;
War from nothing ſprings; and, Love,
All thy joys a nothing prove.

EPIGRAM on the PIERIAN SPRING.

NO wonder few poets there are,
Or learning's ſo little ſought after,
Since the fount of the Muſe, they declare,
Is nought but a ſpring of CLEAR WATER.
Thus wiſely the Fates have decreed
The ſpring to be WATER DIVINE;
Elſe we all ſhould turn ſcribblers indeed,
Were it flowing with GENEROUS WINE.

To HYELLA.

WHILST ſhady groves and murm'ring ſtreams
Engage Hyella's care;
I wiſh myſelf ſome fragrant flower,
To deck my charmer's hair.
And when Sol's radient beams can make
The gentle wind careſt,
I long to be a zephyr chang'd,
To wanton in her breaſt,

ODE *to a* LADY *going abroad.*

[From the LOUNGER.]

I.

FAR, far from me my *Delia* goes,
And all my pray'rs, my tears, are vain;
No ſhall I know one hour's repoſe,
Till Delia bleſs theſe eyes again.

Companion of the wretched, come,
Fair Hope! and dwell with me awhile;
Thy heavenly preſence gilds the gloom,
While happier ſcenes in proſpect ſmile.

Oh! who can tell what Time may do?
How all my ſorrows yet may end?
Can ſhe reject a love ſo true?
Can Delia e'er forſake her friend?

Unkind and rude the thorn is ſeen,
No ſign of future ſweetneſs ſhows;
But time calls forth its lovely green,
And ſpreads the bluſhes of the roſe.

Then come, fair Hope, and whiſper peace,
And keep the happy ſcenes in view,
When all theſe cares and fears ſhall ceaſe.
And Delia bleſs a love ſo true.

II.

Hope, ſweet deceiver, ſtill believ'd,
In mercy ſent to ſooth our care:
Oh! tell me, am I now deceiv'd,
And wilt thou leave me to deſpair?

Then hear, ye Powers, my earneſt pray'r,
This pang unutterable ſave;
Let me not live to know deſpair,
But give me quiet in the grave!

Why ſhould I live to hate the light,
Be with myſelf at conſtant ſtrife,
And drag about, in nature's ſpite,
An uſeleſs, joyleſs, load of life?

But far from her all ills remove,
Your favourite care let Delia be,
Long bleſt in friendſhip, bleſt in love,
And may ſhe never think on me.

III.

But if, to prove my love ſincere,
The fates awhile this trial doom;
Then aid me, Hope, my woes to bear,
Nor leave me till my Delia come;

Till Delia come, no more to part,
And all theſe cares and fears remove,
Oh, come! relieve this widow'd heart,
Oh, quickly come! my pride, my love!

My Delia come! whoſe looks beguile,
Whoſe ſmile can charm my cares away;—
Oh come! with that enchanting ſmile,
And brighten up life's wint'ry day;

Oh, come! and make me full amends
For all my cares, my fears, my pain;—
Delia, reſtore me to my friends,
Reſtore me to myſelf again.

HI-

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Hague, June 22. The following is an account of the bold enterprife executed by Lt-Col. Balneavis. That officer, who had been fufpended by the States of Holland, for having remained faithful to his oath, prefented himfelf (in conſequence of the orders of the Council of State) before Oud water to refume his poſt, but they refuſed him entrance into the city. He got himſelf introduced, however, diſguiſed in the habit of a peaſant, driving a cart loaded with greens. At a ſignal which he made to his brave ſoldiers, who were acquainted before hand with his arrival, and who waited for him on the ramparts, they came to him, and, ſword in hand, forced the guard of the patriots, and introduced him into the city. He immediately marched with his troops to Col. Van Citters, the commander of the city, who was ſtill in bed, and made him priſoner. The alarm being given, the officers in vain did every thing in their power to retain their men; one of them was even bold enough to force his way through the crowd, and preſent a piſtol to M. Balneavis, but was happily ſtopped in time and made priſoner, together with many others of his comrades. When Mr Balneavis was ſure of them, he aſſembled all the ſoldiers in the city, to the number of about 600, including thoſe of the regiments of Stuart and Crenier, ſeized the magazines, out of which he took every thing he wanted, as well as the treaſure of the battalion, and, after having ſpiked the cannon, he went out with drums beating and colours flying. A reward of 2000 ducats has been offered for apprehending Col. Balneavis.

Diſcord continues to rage among the members of the United Provinces, without the leaſt abatement, inſomuch that the Council of Amſterdam have preſented a petition to the States of Holland, ſigned by 6000 inhabitants, requeſting, "That the King of France may be called in as mediator, to compoſe the differences, and prevent a diſſolution of the Union."

In the mean time an event has happened, which has given a new turn to the affairs of the Stadtholder.

"On the day following that in which the Stadtholder ſet off from Nimeguen for Rheneim and Amersfort, *viz.* the 25th of June, the Princeſs ſet off with her eldeſt ſon, William George Auguſtus, very privately, in a ſmall veſſel down the river by Tulle to Gorcum, where ſhe arrived in the evening of the 26th; and the next morning ſhe went in a poſt-coach, with the Prince, Comte Bentinck, and General Deroedts, (who met her at Gorcum), to Schoonhoven, which is on the north ſide of the Maeſe, and where they arrived on the 27th. The next morning the Princeſs and her ſon, in a travelling carriage, went from Schoonhoven, with an intention of going directly to the Hague, from which it is diſtant about 20 miles. On the road her carriage was ſtopped by ſome armed burghers, who were not in the Prince's intereſt; who, after ſome delay, conducted her back to Schoonhoven, where they placed a guard over her till they ſhould hear from the Hague; but, without waiting the return of the meſſenger, ſhe found means to depart ſecretly, and to return to Nimeguen. The joy of the people, on her arrival at Nimeguen, is hardly to be expreſſed; nor was it leſs viſible on the part of the patriots, who rejoiced that the blow, which, they gave out, was premeditated to lay the provinces in blood, had been ſo fortunately defeated. Upwards of 3000 Orange cockades were ready, they ſaid, to be delivered the moment her Royal Highneſs arrived at the Hague, detachments of partizans were poſted at different places, and more than 300 houſes were marked for pillage. Unlikely as this may appear, there were many who believed it; and the capture of Wyck by the Stadtholder's troops, which ſoon followed, ſerved to confirm them in their belief. In the mean time, an army of 12,000 French had encamped at Givet. They have not a doubt, at Amſterdam, of effectual aſſiſtance from France, ſhould the Stadtholder make any attempt upon Utrecht.

A moſt extraordinary proclamation was publiſhed at the Hague on the 4th of July, 1787: "In order the more effectually to ſuppreſs the ſpirit of rebellion and diſobedience, their Noble Mightineſſes have reſolved, that every perſon who ſhall be heard ſinging inflammatory ſongs, or who ſhall be ſeen wearing orange ribbons in the ſhape of a W, or in any form whatever, ſhall be puniſhed with *inſtant death!* on the very ſpot where the party is detected, without any kind of trial!!"

The

The uſage of the Free Corps towards the Princeſs of Orange has not eſcaped the notice of his Pruſſian Majeſty, who cauſed a memorial to be preſented to their High Mightineſſes the States of Holland and Weſt Frieſland, of which the following is a copy:

"Noble, Great, and Powerful Lords, The King could not but with a very great ſenſibility hear of the outrage committed near Schoonhoven on the perſon of his auguſt ſiſter, whom the moſt ſalutary views induced to go to the Hague. Her Royal Highneſs was retarded in her journey, ſurrounded with ſoldiers, and armed men were even placed in her apartment. It is by the expreſs order of his Pruſſian Majeſty, that the underwritten, his Envoy Extraordinary, has the honour to apply to your Noble and Great Mightineſſes, to inſiſt, in the moſt preſſing and ſtrongeſt manner, on a proper ſatisfaction for this injury, and on the puniſhment of the aggreſſors. He will haſten to inform the King his maſter of the impreſſion the repreſentations of his Miniſter may have made in the Sovereign Aſſembly of Holland. His Majeſty will judge, from the reſult of the deliberations of your Noble Mightineſſes with regard to this, of the value you ſet on his friendſhip and eſteem.

Hague, July 10. THULEMEYER."

It is added, that his Pruſſian Majeſty had diſpatched a courier to M. Goltz, with orders to communicate the facts concerning the ſeizure of the Princeſs, and his Majeſty's feelings thereupon, to the Court of France, truſting that Court will co-operate in the neceſſary meaſures for obtaining the requiſite ſatisfaction for this infraction of the law of nations.

GERMANY.

Tranſlation of an Edict publiſhed by the Emperor, at Vienna, July 3.

To the Moſt Rev. and Rev. Fathers in God, Noble Dear, and Well-beloved, The Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Prelates, and Nobles of our Towns in our country and Duchy of Brabant, &c.

We the EMPEROR and KING.

My Chancellor of State has preſented me your remonſtrance, dated the 22d of June laſt, and I will, in anſwer to its contents, to acquaint you, by theſe preſents, that it never was my intention to overturn the conſtitution of my provinces in Flanders, and that all the inſtructions, with which I have charged my Government General, have invariably tended, and without even the ſhadow of any perſonal intereſt, to the advantage of my faithful ſubjects in the Low Countries; at the ſame time, that I would not deprive the body of the nation of any of their ancient rights, privileges, and liberties enjoyed by them. Every ſtep I have taken ought to convince you of the truth of this aſſertion, if you yet remain willing to render them the juſtice which is their due.

I occupied myſelf on ſome reforms in the adminiſtration of juſtice, only at the inſtance of numerous and repeated requeſts that were made me, praying to obtain a ſhorter and leſs difficult mode of proceedings in law; and the Superintendants appointed in conſequence had no other aim, than to ſee that the laws were put in force, and that thoſe who were amenable to them ſhould pay them proper regard.

In regard to many ancient privileges, I only wiſh to reform, at the deſire of thoſe concerned, the abuſes that were become hurtful, and which had crept in by the lapſe of time, contrary to the intent of their original purpoſes.

Far, then, from foreſeeing any oppoſition, and eſpecially one ſo criminal and bold, I expected that the States of my provinces in Flanders would have entered on the new regulations with as much alacrity as gratitude: and I ſtill am willing, as a kind guardian, and as a man who knows how to commiſerate the ill adviſed, and who wiſhes to forgive, to attribute what has yet been done, and what you have dared to do, to a miſinterpretation of my intentions, made and ſpread abroad by perſons more attached to their private intereſt than to the general good, and who have no eſtate to loſe.

Be it as it may, it is my pleaſure that the execution of the new ordinances in queſtion ſhould remain, for the preſent, ſuſpended; and when their Royal Highneſſes, my Lieutenants and Governors General, agreeable to the intentions which I have lately communicated to them, ſhall be aſſembled at Vienna with the deputies of the different States, to repreſent before me their grievances aloud, and to learn my intentions, which they will always find calculated on the principles of the ſtricteſt juſtice, and tending ſolely to the benefit of my ſubjects, we will then agree on ſome regulations to be made for the general good, according to the eſtabliſhed laws of the land.

But

But if, contrary to every intent, this laſt token of my goodneſs towards you ſhould be diſregarded, inaſmuch that you ſhall refuſe to come, and lay before me your complaints, your fears, your doubts, and to liſten to me with confidence, and that you continue your ſhameful exceſſes and unpardonable proceedings; then you will draw on yourſelves all the unhappy conſequences which muſt reſult from them, and which I pray God may never come to paſs. JOSEPH.

Theſe diſturbances in the Auſtrian Netherlands ſtill continue. The people at Antwerp being informed, that, notwithſtanding the temporary ſuſpenſion of the new laws, the officers, who were appointed to carry them into execution, were aſſembled in a convent, they forced open the gates where they were ſitting in Council; but found only the Sieur Van Delft and the firſt Commiſſary Schorel, all the reſt having the good fortune to eſcape. The ſecond Commiſſary de Toll, in his flight, was diſcovered in the habit of a woman, by a boy; to whom he gave his purſe; but the boy threw it at him, and the mob would certainly have put him to death, had not the magiſtrates interpoſed, who, to ſecure him from the fury of the incenſed rabble, committed him to the common gaol. The tumult now became general; near 20,000 perſons were aſſembled; many houſes were marked for deſtruction, and the whole city was in commotion, when the Duke d'Aremberg, Baron de Hoye, the Abbe Bernard, the Biſhop, with many other perſons of diſtinction, arrived, who, being joined by the magiſtrates and eccleſiaſtics, ſoon brought the people to their duty.

FRANCE.

Copy of the Arret, dated May 6. reſpecting the entry of Engliſh merchandiſe.

The King having fixed the 10th of this month for the execution of the Treaty of Commerce concluded with the King of Great Britain: His Majeſty, in order to facilitate the execution of this treaty, and the connection of commerce which will reſult between the two nations, has determined to open particular offices for the entry of gauzes, calicoes, linen, and cotton cloths, and other merchandiſes, which, coming from the manufactories of England and foreign ports, are to be admitted to the benefit of the treaty, leaving the former offices open, which anciently ſubſiſted, for the entry of merchandiſe of the ſame ſpecies, which are brought from other countries, and which are to remain ſubjected to the higheſt duties. His Majeſty has judged it equally proper, to fix, as nearly as poſſible, the duty by weight on all merchandiſe of an equal valuation, to prevent the arbitrary eſtimation of their value; and, in ſhort, to fix to the ſaid Engliſh ſtuffs and merchandiſe a particular mark, to avoid all confuſion between the ſaid merchandiſes, and thoſe which may be brought into the kingdom to defraud the revenue, as well as thoſe which may be ſeized and confiſcated, or thoſe which, being foreign cloths, are yet ſubject to the right of circulation, after having paid the rates of entry into the kingdom. To provide for all which, the King, being in his Council, hath ordained, and doth ordain as follows:

"Article 1. The goods and merchandiſe of Great Britain, which are permitted to be introduced by the treaty of commerce concluded between his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and the King of Great Britain, are to be admitted on the 10th of this month to enter into this kingdom, by the way or offices of Calais, Boulogne, Havre, Rouen, St Malo, Nantes, Rochelle, Bourdeaux, and Cette, at the riſk of their proprietors or repreſentatives juſtifying, by certificates of the judges or officers of the cuſtoms, that the ſaid goods or merchandiſe are the growth or fabrick of England; and alſo that, by the letters or charter-parties, they are really imported from one of the ports of Great Britain. The certificates, which are delivered to prove the origin of the cotton manufactured in England, are to mention the marks affixed to the ſame, to prevent their being confounded with thoſe fabricated in the Eaſt Indies, or in other foreign parts.

2. The duties ſhall be paid according to the tariff annexed to this arret, for the cloths, ſtuffs, and hoſiery of wool or cotton; and they ſhall be liquidated and received after the rate of the known and true value which other merchandiſes may pay, whoſe valuations, either in weight or by piece, is not yet determined: the whole conformably to the 6th article of the treaty of commerce, and to the 11th article of the convention of the 15th January laſt.

3. The declaration of merchandiſes which are to be rated, muſt be made in writing, and ſigned by the captains of the ſhips, commiſſioners, or merchants; who

who are to mention the quantity, quality, and value of the different ſpecies of merchandiſe that is contained in each bale, cheſt, or caſk. And in caſes where the officers judge that the declarations are under the value of the merchandiſe, they may detain the ſame, on paying to the proprietor the price of the ſaid merchandiſe, agreeably to the value which he has declared, and a tenth upward, conformably to the 2d article of the convention, dated 15th January laſt.

4. The liſt of merchandiſes which are fixed to pay by weight, according to the quantity of each of their ſpecies, by the treaty of commerce, by the convention of the 15th January laſt, or by the tariff annexed to the preſent arret, muſt ſpecify their different qualities, and mention their weight; and in caſes where they do not ſpecify the different ſorts of merchandiſe ſubjected to different duties, and contained in the ſame cheſts, bales, or caſks, the duty ſhall be paid for all at the higheſt rate that any ſuch part of the ſaid merchandiſe ſhall be found ſubject to.

5. The cloths or ſtuffs of woollen or cotton, the cloths of hemp or flax, and the gauzes made of ſilk, are to receive on each piece, at one of the firſt offices deſcribed in the 1ſt article of this arret, or at the cuſtomhouſe of Paris, a leaden mark, bearing on one ſide theſe words, "Stuffs or foreign cloths," and, on the other ſide, the name of the town where the mark ſhall have been fixed.

6. The merchandiſes, which in particular circumſtances have not received the marks above-mentioned, muſt be ſent to the firſt office on the frontier, under the great ſeal of the farmers, to be properly cleared.

7. The cloths and ſtuffs of wool and cotton, which are not proved to be of the eſtabliſhed manufactories in the States of his Britannic Majeſty in Europe, are to continue ſubject to the ſame duties as fixed by the arret of the 3d of July 1762, for the woollen manufactories; by thoſe of the 2d of May 1773, for the cotton manufactories; by thoſe of the 28th October 1781, for the hoſiery manufactories; and to continue to ſubmit to the payment of ten ſous per livre on the ſaid articles, and are only to be permitted to enter by the way of Calais or St Valery, conformably to the ſaid arrets.

8. The ſtuffs and hoſiery of woollen, the velvets and ſtuffs of cotton, and the gauzes which do not bear the marks of the national fabric, or of thoſe preſcribed in the 5th article of this arret, or by the ancient arrets and regulations for foreign merchandiſe, are to be accounted prohibited, and as ſuch are to be ſeized by the Farmers-General, who are to proceed to confiſcation of them in the uſual manner.

Done in the Council of State of the King (his Majeſty being preſent) held at Verſailles, the 6th of May 1787.

Signed, LE COMPTE LE MONTMORIN.

N. B. This arret, and the tariff which follows, is only provitionally.

TARIFF of the Duties to be paid conformable to the 1ſt Article of the above Arret, on the Merchandiſes hereafter named, in execution of the Treaty of Commerce concluded between France and England.

Denominations.	Valuation.	Impoſition agreed upon by Treaty.	Quota of Duty.	Addit. Duty on Cottons Iron & Beer.	Total Duties, per Quintal.
	Livres.		Livres.	Livres.	Livres.
Cotton ſtuffs.					
Muſlinets, — — —	2000		240	30	270
Fine white Cloth, — —	1500		180	30	210
Dimities, Satinet, Velveret ſtriped, or ribbed, Dimities knit ribbed,	1000		120	30	150
Woolen Stuffs.		12 per Cent			
Kerſimere, or Shalloon, — —	2000		240	Nothing.	240
Serge of Satin, or Satin Turk, *Sagathis ecrue*, Striped Flannels, —	1350		162	Nothing.	162
Tammies, or coarſe Stuffs, Everlaſting Flannels, Plain Worſted Stockings, and Merchandiſe of the ſame nature,	800		96	Nothing	96

N. B. Goods at per Quintal.

Subſtance of a paper publiſhed by order of his Majeſty, containing much important information to Navigators.

The erecting of light-houſes on the coaſts of France not having yet completely anſwered the intended purpoſe, has determined government to ſeek a method of imparting to theſe light-houſes a diſtinguiſhing mark from any other fire whatſoever, and to prevent at the ſame time, their being miſtaken for one another.

Of all the contrivances propoſed, the following has appeared preferable; viz. to cauſe large reverberatory lantherns to turn regularly, by the help of a machine, which, by an uniform rotation, will throw a dazzling light, when the beams of its focus meet the eyes of the navigators; this light will die away gradually till it ſeems almoſt out, and then it will return with its former ſplendour, and ſo on, always regularly.

Theſe bright lights, and thoſe periodical eclipſes, ſucceſsfully executed at Marſtrand, in Sweden, are of a nature that muſt prevent the ſailors from miſtaking any other fire for them.

By diverſifying the length of theſe flaſhes and eclipſes in each light-houſe, the ſeafaring people, who ſhall be previouſly made acquainted with them, will be enabled to know, with certainty, which of theſe light-houſes they have in view.

But the importance of ſuch an eſtabliſhment for the ſafety of the ſhipping has determined government to make firſt an experiment of it, by the help of a machine and of reverberatory lantherns of a ſmaller ſize, conſtructed for that purpoſe, and which will be placed and lighted at the entrance of the harbour of Dieppe, in Normandy, on the weſt jetty, not far from the fire now lighted, which will be then ſuppreſſed.

This new fire will be equally uſeful at the mouth of the port.

The uſual method of erecting a light in the tide-ports, to point out the time of flowing and the height of water, labours under the ſame inconveniencies. Theſe ſmall lights are apt to be loſt among the other fires in the houſes of the town, that may be ſeen at ſea; and the leaſt miſtake in this reſpect often occaſions the loſs of ſhips. The fiſhermen, frequently obliged to run in during the darkeſt and moſt ſtormy nights, are alſo miſled thereby. But the periodical flaſhes and eclipſes of this new lanthern will enable thoſe who frequent that port to diſtinguiſh it from any other light, and conſequently to ſtand in boldly.

The navigators are, however, to take notice, that, during the two firſt months of this experiment, they muſt not depend upon the duration of each revolution; that is, the ſpace of time from one eclipſe to the next; becauſe during that period of time, the motion will be ſlackened or accelerated, more or leſs, till after collecting the opinions of ſea faring men, the duration of each revolution will be fixed upon.

Mean while, a ſecond method will be taken into conſideration, very uſeful to the tide-ports, which, like that of Dieppe, receive at the ſame time fiſhing-boats and merchantmen.

The fiſhing-crafts, drawing but little water, want to be made acquainted, by that fire, when there is a ſufficient quantity of water for them in the harbour, either to get ſhelter from a ſtorm, or in calm weather to have time to land their fiſh, and to get out again the ſame tide.

The merchants ſhips, on the contrary, ſhould not ſee the fire before the water is high enough for them. To light it too ſoon, would put them in danger.—To light it too late, would be no leſs dangerous for fiſhermen, beſides the loſs of precious time. To conciliate, therefore, theſe claſhing intereſts, the firſt fire, which is to be always the largeſt, and to be worked round by the above-mentioned machine, will be, in imitation of many other ports, lighted as ſoon as there is water enough in the channel for the fiſhermen to get in.—The ſecond, which will be no leſs, but motionleſs, and about 15 perpendicular feet above the firſt, will not be lighted before there be a ſufficient quantity of water for the ſhips to enter, and will be extinguiſhed as ſoon as the water becomes too ſhallow for them. The largeſt fire will remain alone, as the water is high enough for fiſhing ſmacks.

West Indies.

Some late accounts from Jamaica give favourable reports of the progreſs made in the cultivation of the wild cinnamon, which is little ſhort of the Ceylon kind, when reared in proper ſhade of ſoil, ſo as to produce all the material virtues of that elegant ſpice. The Spaniards, before the iſland was taken by Admiral Venables, in the Protectorſhip of Cromwell,

well, reared the tree with great ſucceſs, but the Engliſh being ignorant of its proper culture, ſuffered the bark to gain too much ſtrength, and then it was called lignum caſſia. Mr Woollery, within a few years paſt, has ſtript the bark from the ſhrub on his eſtate in a young ſtate, and it has turned out of a ſpecies ſcarcely to be diſtinguiſhed from the Oriental kind.

AMERICA

The following act paſſed the General Aſſembly of the State of Maryland on the 10th of May laſt, by a majority of fifty againſt three: "Be it enacted by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, and it is hereby declared, That the treaty of peace made between the United States of America and his Britannic Majeſty, is the ſupreme law within this ſtate, and ſhall be ſo conſidered and adjudged in all courts of law and equity; and all cauſes and queſtions cognizable by the ſaid courts reſpectively ought and ſhall be determined according to the ſaid treaty, and the tenor, true intent, and meaning thereof."

ENGLAND.

On May 26. their Majeſties viſited the brewhouſe of Mr Whitbread in Chiſwell-ſtreet. The time appointed was ten in the morning. Curioſity and courteſy outran the clock. Their Majeſties were there a quarter before the time. With them were three Princeſſes, the Duke of Montague, Lord Aylesbury, Lord Denbigh, Ducheſs of Ancaſter, and Lady Harcourt. They were received at the door by Mr Whitbread and his daughter; and politely declining the breakfaſt that was provided, immediately went over the works. It was the buſineſs of full two hours. The ſteam-engine, lately erected by the Birmingham Bolton, and firſt applied by Mr Whitbread to the purpoſes of the brewery, took up above half an hour; in which it was apparent that this was not the firſt half hour thus uſefully employed on œconomic arts; for his Majeſty, with becoming ſcience, explained to the Queen and the Princeſſes the leading movements in the machinery. In the great ſtore there were three thouſand and ſeven barrels of beer. The ſtone ciſtern raiſed ſuch a wonder, that the Queen and Princeſſes would go into it, though through a ſmall aperture, with much difficulty and ſome diſorder. The ſight rewarded them, for the veſſel is of ſuch magnitude as to hold 4000 barrels of beer. The great veſſel at Heidelberg is nothing to it. The machinery, ſo well uſed by Mr Whitbread, has ſaved much animal labour: but there yet remains much labour that cannot be ſaved. This particularly impreſſed the King, for he ſaw 200 men and 80 horſes all in their places. The horſe keeper, yielding to the harmleſs vanity of office, ſaid, he would ſhew his Majeſty "the higheſt horſe among his ſubjects." It would have been cruel if the King had taken the poor man off his high horſe. The King cannot be cruel. He kindly gave the man his way; and, as it were, letting his own communicable ſpirit mount at the ſame time, he graciouſly gave him ſomething more than audience; accurately meaſured the height of his horſe, which was really remarkable, no leſs than 17 hands three inches—and replied, on his muſcle not being proportioned to his bone! The cooperage was looked at from an adjoining room; and it was at this window, looking into the ſtreet, that the people without, who by this time had gathered into a great crowd, firſt ſeeing the King, gave breath to their loyalty, and repeatedly huzzaed. The Queen, whoſe worth, were it her ſenſibility alone, would be beyond our praiſe, tenderly turning to felicitate the King on the contentment of the people, took her daughters by the hand, and led them to the window.

In all that related to the brewery, and the paſſages through it, what was neceſſary was done; but, very properly, nothing more. Matting covered the way that was dirty, and lamps lighted what would have been dark.

When every thing was ſeen, the walk ended in the houſe. Their Majeſties were led to a cold collation, as magnificent as affluence and arrangement could make it. The whole ſervice was plate. There was wine of every kind; as there was alſo that without which the board had been incomplete, *ſome porter*, poured from a bottle that was very large, but, as may be thought, with better ſingularities than the mere ſize to recommend it. As there was no want of any thing elſe, there was no want of appetite.

The Ducheſs of Ancaſter and Lady Harcourt ſat at the table as well as the Princeſſes; but the Duke of Montague and Lord Aylesbury, finding in another room a ſecond banquet, ſcarcely leſs ſumptuous than the former, prepared for their attendants, very heartily boarded there.

This being done, it became two o'clock; when the King and Queen, not more completely ſatisfied with the wonder of the works, than the elegance and politeneſs with which they had been ſhewn, took leave of Mr Whitbread and his daughter, and returned to Buckingham Houſe.

London, May 31. This day at one o'clock, the celebrated Lunardi repeated an experiment he has often made on the Thames, to aſcertain the merits of a machine to ſave perſons from drowning. The machine is in the form of a canoe, but very ſmall, and is faſtened round the trunk of the body by the moſt eaſy and expeditious contrivance. It is formed to carry a little proviſion, or to ſerve as a trunk for clothes, when not uſed in difficulties.

Lunardi, accouted with this machine, and covered with oil ſkin for decorum, plunged into the Thames at Batterſea bridge, from whence he was followed among crowds of curious ſpectators, to Fulham bridge, which was crowded. He landed at Chiſwick.

June 5. was tried before Judge Buller, in the court of King's Bench, an action of treſpaſs and falſe impriſonment, brought by Mr Charles Hay, a wine-cooper of Quebec, againſt Sir Frederick Haldimand as governor of that province, for arreſting him on ſuſpicion of high treaſon, as a man diſaffected to the King's government and meaſures during the late diſputes with America, and confining him in a loathſome cell during the ſpace of three years and ſixteen days. The confinement was confeſſedly illegal; but there were circumſtances that juſtified ſuſpicion; on which account the jury, which was ſpecial, moderated the damages, and found a verdict for the plaintiff, with 200 l. damages.

The following is a copy of Lord Sydney's circular letter to the high ſheriffs of England, incloſing the proclamation for the ſuppreſſion of vice and immorality. [p. 306.]

"SIR, *Whitehall, June* 23.

In conſequence of the depredations which have been committed in every part of the kingdom, and which have of late been carried to ſuch an extent as to be even a diſgrace to a civilized nation, his Majeſty has thought it expedient again to iſſue his royal proclamation, directing the ſtrict execution of the laws which have been made, and are ſtill in force, againſt the profanation of the Lord's day, drunkenneſs, ſwearing, and curſing, and other diſorderly practices.

I tranſmit to you herewith ſix copies of the ſaid proclamation; and I am commanded to ſignify to you his Majeſty's pleaſure, that you do take the moſt early opportunity of convening the magiſtrates within your county, and enjoining them, in the ſtrongeſt terms, to purſue the moſt effectual methods for putting the laws into execution, and for encouraging all officers and perſons to exert their utmoſt diligence, in their ſeveral ſtations, for the prevention of ſuch dangerous offences.

The inattention which ſeems of late to have been ſhewn in the granting licences to public-houſes, and other places of entertainment, without paying the leaſt regard to their ſituation, or even the characters of the perſons who undertake their management, is, amongſt others, a matter which requires an immediate conſideration, not only for remedying the evil upon future occaſions, but for diminiſhing the number of thoſe public-houſes which do not evidently appear to be calculated for public utility and convenience.

I am perſuaded, that I need not call upon you for your active aſſiſtance in the purſuit of meaſures ſo evidently calculated for the public good, as you muſt be convinced, that the exertions of all perſons in authority are now become abſolutely and indiſpenſably neceſſary, even for the preſervation of the lives and properties of his Majeſty's ſubjects.

I am, &c. SYDNEY."

June 27. The ſentence pronounced by Judge Aſhhurſt againſt the ſeveral perſons concerned in carrying off the Counteſs of Strathmore was as follows:

"That Andrew Robinſon Bowes, Eſq; do pay a fine of 300 l. to his Majeſty: that he be impriſoned in his Majeſty's priſon of the King's Bench for three years; and at the expiration of the ſaid term to find ſecurity for fourteen years, himſelf in 1000 l. and two ſureties in 500 l. each.

That Edward Lucas (the conſtable) do pay a fine of 50 l. and be impriſoned in his Majeſty's gaol of Newgate for the term of three years.

That Francis Peacock do pay a fine of 100 l. and be impriſoned in the King's Bench Priſon for two years.

That Mark Prevoſt be impriſoned in the

the gaol of Newgate for one year.—No fine.

That Henry Bourn do pay a fine of 50l. and be impriſoned in the gaol of Newgate for ſix months."

Lucas, Peacock, and Prevoſt, are already under bail, by order of the Court of King's Bench, themſelves in 500 l. together with two ſureties in 250 l. each, for keeping the peace towards Lady Strathmore for fourteen years.

The following is the ſentence pronounced againſt Wilkins, Lord G. Gordon's printer.

"Thomas Wilkins, You have been tried and found guilty, on evidence that was ſatisfactory, of publiſhing a very groſs and ſcandalous libel, which has now been read in Court. It is calculated to excite diſcontent and ſedition in the priſoners confined under ſentence of death or tranſportation in the ſeveral gaols of this kingdom, and to propagate among his Majeſty's ſubjects an idea of the criminal laws as being arbitrary and tyrannical; and likewiſe on thoſe who are intruſted with the adminiſtration of them. The criminal law, and the adminiſtration of criminal juſtice in this kingdom, is more eminently famous for its lenity than that of any other kingdom. It is the boaſted privilege of Engliſhmen, and the envy of all foreign nations. And that man has but a ſmall pretence to the lenity of the law and its bleſſings, who commences libeller of the law to which he is indebted for his ſafety and felicity. As to that part of the libel that reflects on the judges, they will treat it with the contempt it deſerves. But it is indiſpenſably neceſſary, that the dignity of the State be protected againſt the attempts of the wicked, who endeavour to depreciate the characters of thoſe entruſted with the adminiſtration of the law, leſt by degrees they come to deſpiſe the law itſelf, and ſap the foundation of all government. With regard to the excuſe you have made, and which is the common excuſe of printers in general, namely, that you did it under an indemnity; this is no excuſe: for every man who engages in the trade of printing, in the firſt place muſt take care that he does not print any thing that may have a bad effect on the public peace. It is no excuſe to ſay he entruſted the management of his buſineſs to ſome other perſon; every man is to take care that nothing is publiſhed in his ſhop that can in any degree be hurtful to the public. You ſay the libel was printed in your abſence; yet you admit your knowledge of it. The excuſe you made at the trial was, if a man was nice and curious about what he publiſhed, he might loſe his ſubſiſtence, and therefore you hinted your right to publiſh any thing. It is fit and proper for a man in your ſtate, to know that he will not be allowed to promote his own private intereſt at the expence of the peace and happineſs of the community. You ſaid, you were to have an indemnity from Lord George Gordon; and made ſome complaints that he had not performed his ſtipulation, and had not provided you with the means of making a proper defence. It is fit you ſhould know, that no man ought to truſt to an indemnity; and, in order to remove all abuſes of that kind, the Court will inflict ſuch a puniſhment upon you, againſt which no man can indemnify, namely, the puniſhment of your perſon. As far as pecuniary puniſhment goes, it is in the power of the party; with regard to the puniſhment of your perſon, it is not in his power to indemnify you; and, therefore, it is very fit for the Court to inflict that puniſhment upon you. The ſentence of this Court is, That you be impriſoned for the ſpace of two years in his Majeſty's gaol of Newgate."

London, June 30. One of the meſſengers who arrived on Friday at the Secretary of State's office from Holland, brings an account that Lord George Gordon landed there on Thurſday ſe'ennight while he was at the water-ſide.—— His Lordſhip has been ſince ordered by the Burgomaſters of Amſterdam to quit the country directly; and he accordingly returned again to England on or about the 24th of July.

The Directors of the Eaſt India Company have lately made an alteration in the uniforms of the commanders and officers of their ſhips, which will entirely prevent them from being miſtaken for thoſe of his Majeſty's naval officers:

A commander's dreſs ſuit is to be—blue coat, without lapels, with a light gold embroidery,—crimſon waiſtcoat, and blue breeches—yellow buttons, with the Company's creſt, engraved.—— Undreſs—blue coat without lapells or embroidery—crimſon waiſtcoat—blue breeches—and yellow buttons, with the creſt.

The

The officers are to wear blue coats, without lapels — crimſon waiſtcoats — blue breeches, and yellow buttons.

Monday, July 9. came on before Lord Loughborough and a ſpecial jury, a cauſe of a very intereſting nature to Lord Rodney, and the other officers and ſeamen of his ſquadron, Capt. Cochran, againſt Mr Akers, agent for the prizes captured off St Euſtatius, and ſent to St Kitt's to be ſold for the benefit of the captors, to the amount of 58,689l. 15s. 2d. This ſum was refuſed to be divided among the captors, on account of a claim made by Gen. Vaughan, on behalf of him and the whole army upon that ſervice, exhibited in the court of admiralty; wherein it was contended, that, by virtue of his Majeſty's inſtructions, the army were entitled to a moiety of all the prizes; and which claim has not yet been determined, and was therefore ſet up in bar of paying over the prize-money. The preſent action was for two-eighths of a thirty-firſt ſhare, being a captain's proportion of the value of fourteen, out of the twenty five veſſels ſent to St Kitt's. Mr Henry, regiſter of the court of admiralty in St Kitt's, was called to prove the claim made in that court by Gen. Vaughan; but, upon examining it, Lord Loughborough obſerved, that it did not reach the matter in iſſue, as it extended no farther than the 3d of February 1781, whereas the captures in the preſent cauſe were not made for a fortnight or three weeks afterwards.—The jury, without giving his Lordſhip the trouble to ſum up the evidence, made a calculation of Capt. Cochran's ſhare, with intereſt from the month of June 1782, and found for the plaintiff 212l. Lord Rodney was preſent during the whole trial; and it came out in the pleadings, that his ſhare amounted to 3360l.

At the concluſion of the cauſe, the Chief Juſtice obſerved upon the accounts, "What a pillage is exhibited here! Although all the ſhips were captured at one time, and ſhould have been included in one condemnation; yet there are *ſeparate* condemnations for every ſhip."

London, July 19. The Stock-Exchange has not exhibited for theſe many years, ſuch a ſcene as took place there this day, on the ſettling of accounts: there were no leſs than *twenty-nine lame Ducks* waddled out of the Alley! Their deficiencies amount to *two hundred and fifty thouſand pounds.*

There are few improvements in this country more ſtriking than the facility of communication between all parts of the kingdom. The eaſe with which the longeſt journies are now performed, and the ſpeed with which letters are conveyed, appear not leſs than miraculous when compared to the ſtate of travelling forty or fifty years ago. To prove this, a curious fact may be mentioned, which is, that a letter is conveyed from Aberdeen to Falmouth, and the anſwer from Falmouth back to Aberdeen in fourteen days, and the diſtance between the two places is eight hundred miles—ſo that the coaches travel at the rate of ſixteen hundred miles in the fortnight—an expedition which by our forefathers would have been aſcribed to magic.

IRELAND.

Dublin, June 21. Notice was filed at the royal exchange coffee-houſe in this city, the 18th inſtant, by his Majeſty's authority, for the information of the merchants and traders, That the goods of Ireland will be admitted into Portugal, upon the ſame footing as the goods of Great Britain, on condition that the additional duty of 30l. a-ton, on all wines of the growth of Portugal, the additional duty of 20s. on every hundred weight of cork, and the additional duty of 40s. a-thouſand on lemons and oranges, do ceaſe and determine.

SCOTLAND.

Saturday, June 23. the workmen employed in digging the foundation of one of the houſes on the eaſt ſide of the South Bridge, Edinburgh, found depoſited in a cavity, which appeared to have been made for the purpoſe, a vaſt quantity of ſilver coin, all of a ſize leſs than our preſent ſixpences. They are evidently the coin of Edward I. commonly called Longſhanks, who was in this country in the years 1295-6, when he defeated the Scots at Dunbar; and having made himſelf maſter of Edinburgh, Stirling, &c. and burnt the records of this country, carried off the regalia of Scotland, with the famous chair at Scoon. On the one ſide of this coin is the following inſcription: EDWAR. ANGL. DNS. HYB. On the reverſe, CIVITAS LONDON. The letters, &c. are quite entire, and a number of the pieces have been ſold by the workmen for fourpence a-piece.

In conſequence of ſome difference having ariſen between the manufacturers of

of Glaſgow and neighbourhood, and the operative weavers, relative to the preſent ſtate of their wages, the former having taken the reſolution of reducing them, the latter refuſed to continue their work till the affair was ſettled; for which purpoſe, laſt week vaſt crowds of them aſſembled in the Green, &c. to appoint committees to meet with the maſters, to receive their ultimatums, and to report. In the mean time, large bodies of the operatives went to the ſhops of thoſe who they were informed had taken in webs to weave at the reduced prices, took them away, and returned them to the manufacturers.—Saturday, June 30. in the afternoon a general meeting was convened in the Green, to the number of ſeveral thouſands, to hear the final report of their committees, which was ſo unſatisfactory that it did not terminate the buſineſs, for they unanimouſly reſolved not to work at the propoſed reduced prices.

On Wedneſday, July 4. William Haugh was executed at the weſt end of the tolbooth, Edinburgh. [p. 310.]

On Monday, July 9. came on at Edinburgh the annual election of the chairman, directors, and other office-bearers of the chamber of commerce and manufactures, when the following were choſen, viz. Sir William Forbes, *Chairman*; Tho. Edington, and Ja. Morrison, jun. *Deputy Chairmen*; James Mansfield, *Treaſurer*; William Creech, *Secretary*; And. Bonnar, John Hay, John Jamieſon, William Simpſon, and Tho. Williamſon, *Auditors of Accounts*; Sir John Inglis, Robert Allan, William Creech, John Aitchiſon, Peter Forreſter, John Davie, Thomas Elder, John Learmonth, William Bell, John Scougal, George Chalmers, James Stirling, James Pillans, Patrick Downie, William Allan, Samuel Anderſon, Walter Biggar, James Craig, Hugh Bell, Andrew Caſſels, John Syme, David Steuart, Robert Fall, William Cadell, David Ramſay, Alex. Sherriff, James Haig, Robert Young, William Fettes, and Ellis Martin, *Directors*.

The thanks of the meeting were given to the chairman, deputy chairmen, directors, and office-bearers of laſt year, for their attention to the intereſts of the chamber; and, after receiving ſeveral motions of importance from various members, and referring them to the directors, the meeting adjourned.

On Friday, July 13. on board his Majeſty's ſhip the Champion, in Leith Roads, Mr Spalding made the firſt experiment on his improved Diving Bell, which gave great ſatisfaction to thoſe who underſtood the principles. In place of depending upon aſſiſtants ſending down, by ſignals, barrels of freſh air to ſupply reſpiration, which were liable to be miſunderſtood, (the conſequence of which was inevitable death to the perſon within the bell), Mr Spalding has attached an air pump to the inſide of the bell. To the bottom of the pump is affixed a leather pipe, reaching above the ſurface of the water, diſtended with ſtrong ſpiral wires, to prevent the water from preſſing it cloſe, and that the internal air may have a free paſſage into the pump. Mr Spalding, accompanied by one of the officers of the Brazen cutter, having gone into the bell, was lowered from the main yard to the depth of five fathom. They remained in the water about fifteen minutes, during which time, the people on board the frigate heard them working the pump; and, in order to be ſatisfied that they were receiving a ſufficiency of air, put a piece of paper upon the orifice of the tube above water. This was immediately ſucked into the mouth of the tube, which made it evident the gentlemen below were receiving air in great quantities.

Another experiment was afterwards made by Mr Small, cooper, accompanied by one of the officers of the Champion: they remained in the water five minutes.

By working the pump, the water in the bell was excluded four or five inches. The Thermometer in the open air was at 56; when ſunk to the depth of three fathoms in the water, it ſtood at 54. The Thermometer, which was taken down with the two gentlemen who deſcended in the bell, after they had been below water about ten minutes, roſe to 75. At two and a half fathoms below water, the working of the pump became ſomewhat difficult; but reſpiration, and the pains in the ears, were thereby conſiderably relieved. Upon the whole, the experiment has anſwered the moſt ſanguine expectations of the inventor, and every perſon concerned in the buſineſs; nor does there now remain a doubt, but that this improved Diving Bell will be made to anſwer the purpoſe for which it was intended. This is the forwarding of the pearl fiſhing in the Eaſt Indies,

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to which place, it is ſaid, Mr Spalding, who is ſurgeon of one of the Eaſt India Company's ſhips, means to carry it.—The Bell is five feet deep, and about five feet diameter.

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A reward of 50 l. is offered to ſuch as ſhall apprehend the perſon guilty of the above robbery.

Monday, July 23. the High Court of Juſticiary met at Edinburgh in order to proceed on the trial of Archibald and James Heugh, ſervants of Carron Company, indicted for the crime of contracting with, exciting, and drawing away; or the perſuading, endeavouring to perſuade, or ſoliciting James Harley, John Eadie, John Swan, and William Muirhead, all manufacturers, workmen, or artificers in the iron-manufactures, or other manufactures carried on by the Carron Company, and who were ſervants or under indentures to ſaid Company, to go out of this kingdom, in the month of Auguſt laſt, into Ruſſia, or ſome other foreign country, not within the dominions of, or belonging to the Crown of Great Britain; and that the two Heughs had ſo far got their purpoſes carried into execution, as to entice Harley, Eadie, Swan, and Muirhead, to go on board the ſhip which went by the name of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, then lying at Grangemouth, or in the frith of Forth, not far from Carron Works, bound for Ruſſia, or ſome other foreign port, in which ſhip the above perſons were diſcovered and brought aſhore. Neither of the Heughs appeared to ſtand trial. Sentence of outlawry and fugitation was therefore pronounced againſt them in common form.

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7 At the Viſcounteſs Irvine's in Stanhope-ſtreet, May-fair, London, Sir John Ramſden, Bt. of Byram Yorkſhire, to the Hon. Louiſa Stefanna Ingram Shepherd fifth daughter of the late Lord Viſcount Irvine.

11 By a ſpecial licence, Sir John Swynburne, of Capheaton in Northumberland, to Miſs Emma Eliſabeth Bennet, of St James's, Weſtminſter, with a fortune of 40,000l.

BIRTHS.

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8. At London, the Marchioneſs of Buckingham, of a daughter and heireſs.

12. At Purves Hall, Lady Purves, of a daughter.

20 Mrs Cuming of Altyre, of a ſon.

22. At Aberdeen, Mrs Allardyce of Dunnoter, of a ſon.

24 The Lady of Sir Hugh Dalrymple, of a daughter.

25 At Edinburgh, Mrs Roſs of Roſſie, of a daughter.

30. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Capt. William Lockhart, of the Royal navy, of a ſon and heir.

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Jan. 11 At Calcutta, Bengal, Mr John Gardner, attorney at law in Calcutta.

May 21. At Tralee, Ireland, ſuddenly, by the burſting of a blood-veſſel, the Rev. Mr Robert Young, a clergyman of the church of Scotland, and chaplain to the 21ſt regiment of foot, or Royal North Britiſh Fuſileers.

26 At Paris, Lord John Murray, the eldeſt General in his Majeſty's ſervice.

Lately at the houſe of Charles Lennon, Eſq; in the county of Weſtmeath, in Ireland, Mrs Homan, aged 85, grand niece to the late Lord Chancellor Hyde, and ſecond couſin to Queen Anne.

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30 At Edinburgh Miſs Eliſabeth Dalzell, daughter of Mr Dalzell of Skedibuſh.

30. At Bruce Caſtle, near Tottenham, James Townſend, Eſq; Alderman of Biſhopſgate Ward, and member for the borough of Calne, in Wiltſhire. He ſerved the office of Sheriff of London in the year 1769-70, was elected Alderman of Biſhopſgate Ward in 1769, and Lord Mayor of London in 1773.

30. At Kilmalcolm, in the preſbytery of Paiſley, in the 74th year of his age, and 50th of his miniſtry, the Rev. Dr John Fleming, miniſter of that pariſh.

30. At Bedrule, in an advanced age, the Rev. Mr George Dickſon, miniſter of that pariſh.

Lately, at Parſon's Yard, Kenſington, in the 65th year of his age, Henry Garth, Eſq; —— This poor gentleman, though poſſeſſed of a fortune of three hundred thouſand pounds, was tormented with the dread of falling into poverty; and ſo ſtrongly was his mind impreſſed with this idea, that his own table was very ſcantily ſerved, and he allowed his three ſervants only ſix ſhillings a-week each, board-wages. About three weeks before his diſſolution, he applied to a neighbouring gentlewoman to borrow L. 300.

Lately, John Staniland, trumpeter to the Oratorio Society in Sheffield. His muſical friends, willing to pay the laſt tribute to the memory of their departed brother, aſſociated at his houſe on the day of the funeral, and made a chorus of at leaſt 200 voices, ſinging pſalms and hymns from thence to the church, and being accompanied with hautboys, baſſoons and ſerpents, had a moſt ſtriking effect; at the church they performed the funeral ſervice from the Meſſiah by Handel, and took their laſt farewel by ſinging the hymn from Dr Watts, over his grave, after the church-rites were finiſhed, beginning,

"What ſinners value, I reſign, &c. &c."

July 1. At Harrowgate, of a putrid fever, Sir James Hunter-Blair, of Dunſkey, Bt, late member of parliament and Lord Provoſt of Edinburgh. On the 11th his remains were interred in the family burying ground in the Grayfriars Church-yard, Edinburgh. About two o'clock, the corpſe was received at the gate of the Church-yard by the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council of that city, in their robes, preceded by the Mace-bearer, Sword-bearer, and the Town officers

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30. At Kilmalcolm, in the preſbytery of Paiſley, in the 74th year of his age, and 50th of his miniſtry, the Rev. Dr John Fleming, miniſter of that pariſh.

30. At Bedrule, in an advanced age, the Rev. Mr George Dickſon, miniſter of that pariſh.

Lately, at Parſon's Yard, Kenſington, in the 65th year of his age, Henry Garth, Eſq; —— This poor gentleman, though poſſeſſed of a fortune of three hundred thouſand pounds, was tormented with the dread of falling into poverty; and ſo ſtrongly was his mind impreſſed with this idea, that his own table was very ſcantily ſerved, and he allowed his three ſervants only ſix ſhillings a-week each, board-wages. About three weeks before his diſſolution, he applied to a neighbouring gentlewoman to borrow L. 300.

Lately, John Staniland, trumpeter to the Oratorio Society in Sheffield. His muſical friends, willing to pay the laſt tribute to the memory of their departed brother, aſſociated at his houſe on the day of the funeral, and made a chorus of at leaſt 200 voices, ſinging pſalms and hymns from thence to the church, and being accompanied with hautboys, baſſoons and ſerpents, had a moſt ſtriking effect; at the church they performed the funeral ſervice from the Meſſiah by Handel, and took their laſt farewel by ſinging the hymn from Dr Watts, over his grave, after the church-rites were finiſhed, beginning,

"What ſinners value, I reſign, &c. &c."

July 1. At Harrowgate, of a putrid fever, Sir James Hunter-Blair, of Dunſkey, Bt, late member of parliament and Lord Provoſt of Edinburgh. On the 11th his remains were interred in the family burying ground in the Grayfriars Church-yard, Edinburgh. About two o'clock, the corpſe was received at the gate of the Church-yard by the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council of that city, in their robes, preceded by the Mace-bearer, Sword-bearer, and the Town officers

with their halberts reverſed, decorated with crape. They were followed by the Principal and Profeſſors of the Univerſity, likewiſe in their robes, headed by their Mace bearer. The Lord Preſident of the Court of Seſſion, the Lord Juſtice-Clerk, and all the other Lords of Seſſion then in town, attended the funeral as private Gentlemen; alſo the Barons of Exchequer, the Lord Advocate, Mr Solicitor-General, the Dean of Faculty, and many of the moſt reſpectable citizens. Six fine boys, ſons of the deceaſed, walked along with the corpſe.—The various improvements in that city, particularly the South Bridge, which was begun during his mayoralty, will be a laſting monument of his active and public ſpirit as a magiſtrate.

2. At Paris, Le Marechal Prince de Soubiſe, Duke of Rohan, Grand Croix of St Louis, and Captain-Lieutenant of the corps of Gens d'Armes, which poſt he had held from the year 1734. He was born in 1715, and made Governor of Flanders, Hainault, and Liſle, in 1751. He was the Cardinal's uncle. His funeral was extremely grand, being attended by the Bourbon family, and the corps of the Gens d'Armes.

3. At Lauſanne, William Calderwood of Polton, Eſq; Lieutenant-Colonel in the firſt troop of Horſe Guards.

4. At London, Sir Richard Jebb, Bt, Phyſician to their Majeſties, his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, and the reſt of the royal family. Sir Richard has bequeathed to his brother 2000l. and a life annuity of 200l. To his niece 5000l.; and his couſin and heir at law, Richard Jebb, Eſq; of Ireland, now on his ſtudies in the Temple, the reſidue of his perſonal property, with his eſtate and magnificent villa on Enfield Chace.

4. At Paris, M. de St James. The funeral of this man, whoſe wealth and ſplendour had lately excited ſo much envy, was mean to a degree, the whole expence not exceeding two Louis d'ors. He was followed to his grave by no more than four prieſts, two footmen, and a few of the clerks in his late office. The derangement of his affairs undoubtedly accelerated his death.

5. At Edinburgh, Mrs Crawfurd, late of Ardmilland.

5. At his houſe of Tulligorum, in the 85th year of his age, George Grant, Eſq; of Tulligorum.

5. At his Lordſhip's houſe in John-ſtreet, King's road, London, the Lady of Lord Chief-Baron Eyre.

5. At Walworth, aged 98, Capt. Michael Sheeley, upwards of 50 years in his Majeſty's ſervice.

5. Mrs Deane, relict of Auſtin Deane, Eſq; late of Reading, and eldeſt daughter of the late Dr Merrick. Among other charities, ſhe has left 100l. to the ſociety for maintaining and educating poor orphans of the clergy, and 150l. the intereſt of which is to be for ever applied in purchaſing fire-wood for the uſe of the priſoners in the county gaol.

7. At Kirkwall, Mr Thomas Balfour, merchant.

9. At the houſe of her brother-in-law, William Millar, near the Abbey, Edinburgh, Eliſabeth Doubleday, daughter of John Doubleday of Huckleygrange, in the county of Northumberland.

9. At Glaſgow, Dr William Irvine, lecturer in Chemiſtry and Materia Medica.

10. James Clerk, Eſq; of Sweethope.

11. At Edinburgh, Mr Archibald Maxwell, writer.

11. At London, Nicholas Read, Eſq; ſculptor, ſucceſſor to Mr Roubilac, both in buſineſs, and as a moſt eminent artiſt. He was Mr Roubilac's firſt apprentice, and became ſo by a very particular incident which ſpoke his early genius. Mr Roubilac, on his firſt ſettling in England, determined never to take an apprentice on any terms whatever; but Mr Read's father, hearing of Mr Roubilac's great abilities, and diſcovering an early propenſity in his ſon to drawing and modelling, wiſhed to perfect him in thoſe branches under his care. Deſpairing to obtain what his heart moſt wiſhed, viz. for him to take him apprentice, while yet at the academy, he prevailed with Mr Roubilac to take him into his houſe to inſtruct him in drawing and modelling. Some few weeks after Mr Roubilac working on a very fine buſt, of which he was particularly nice, and would not permit any one but himſelf to touch it, our young artiſt was daring enough, in the abſence of his maſter, to attempt to finiſh it, which he either nearly or quite accompliſhed. When Mr Roubilac returned to work, his ſurpriſe can be better conceived than here related; convinced he had not done near ſo much when he left it, and knowing he had no one that would have attempted ſo bold an undertaking, he taxed his young pupil, who frankly confeſſed it. From that moment he, in his turn, became the ſolicitor to his father to take him apprentice, and they continued inſeparable friends ever after, and all diſtinction was loſt in the affection he bore him. He executed the principal parts in all his works in his apprenticeſhip, and devolved the care of all his buſineſs on him during his tour to Italy. He received the higheſt wages given to any of his profeſſion; he gained in the years 1762 and 1763 the two largeſt premiums ever given by the Arts and Sciences for ſculpture, againſt all nations that were invited to oppoſe him. He has more performances of his own work in Weſtminſter-abbey than any other artiſt. His faculties were from his great ſtudies impaired at a time of life when other men's are in their prime,

prime, and he became totally deprived of reason some short time before his death.

12. At Edinburgh, Mr William Moffat, grafier, and late resident bailie of Wester Portsburgh.

13. At Leith, Mr William Scott, brewer.

13. At Row-Chester, Berwickshire, Thomas Cockburn, Esq; of Row-Chester, Writer to the Signet, and his Majesty's Ordinary Writer in Scotland.

13. At Start-hill, near Bishop Stortford, in the 101st year of his age, Mr William Francis. He was baptized on the 26th September 1686, and retained his faculties until within a few days of his death.

15. At Lochnell, Alexander Balfour, eldest son of the late Mr John Balfour, surgeon in Edinburgh.

16. At Shrewsbury, General Severne, Colonel of the 8th regiment, or King's Royal Irish light dragoons.

16. At Crailing, aged 81, Jean Cranston. She had been bedrid 53 years.

17. At Edinburgh, Archibald Shiells, Esq; late of Inveresk.

19. At Nairn, the Rev. Mr Patrick Dunbar, minister of Nairn.

19. At Abergeldie, Miss Forbes, of Blackford.

20. At Edinburgh, John Macleod, Esq; youngest son of the late John Macleod of Raasay, Esq;

Lately, the Rev. Mr Robert Dow, minister of Ardrossan.

Lately, in Rivers-street, Bath, in his 82d year, Governor Donnellan, a gallant and veteran officer, who distinguished himself in two continental wars. He was at the battle of Fontenoy, and the only officer of his corps who escaped with life, and, though wounded in ten different parts of his body, brought off his colours shot to rags.

21. At Heythorp, in Oxfordshire, in the 68th year of his age, the Rt Hon. George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, Baron Talbot, Strange of Blackmere, Furnival, Verdon, Lovetot, Gifford of Brimsfield, Comyn of Badenagh, Valence, and Montchensy, and the Earl of Wexford and Waterford, and Baron Talbot of Dungarvern, in Ireland. His Lordship married Elisabeth the daughter of the late, and sister of the present Lord Dormer; and dying without issue, the titles and estate devolve to Charles Talbot, of Hoare Cross, in Staffordshire, Esq; his Lordship's nephew.

22. In Newgate, Mr Elliot, lately indicted at the Old Bailey for maliciously shooting at the niece of Alderman Boydell, of which indictment he was acquitted, but ordered to remain to be tried for the assault.

23. In Hackney workhouse, aged 89, Joseph Eccledon. The father of the deceased died in the same workhouse about six years ago, at the age of upwards of 108 years. At the time of his death the latter was surprisingly hearty, and probably would have lived several years longer had he not broke his leg, which mortified, and occasioned his death.

24. At Cupar of Fife, Mrs Mary Chalmers, spouse of Mr Robert Arnot, surgeon.

25. At Queensferry, Charles Alexander Brisbane, Esq; Captain of marines.

27. At Dun, John Erskine of Dun, Esq;

29. At Dundee, Mrs Katharine Douglas, relict of the late Capt. M'Bean, of the 42d regiment

30. At Bath, David Brodie, Esq; one of the oldest captains in the royal navy.—— The services of this gallant officer were in the last and preceding session of parliament the subject of general eulogium in the House of Commons.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleased,

Whitehall, June 30. to constitute and appoint Matthew Robert Arnot, Esq; to be Usher of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, in the room of Robert Quarme, Esq; deceased.

July 7. to grant the dignity of a Baron of the kingdom of Great Britain to the Rt Hon. Sir George Augustus Eliott, Knt of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Lord Heathfield, Baron Heathfield of Gibraltar.

10. to grant unto the Rt Hon. Lord Heathfield, Baron Heathfield of Gibraltar, and his issue, his royal licence and authority to bear, as an honourable augmentation to his family arms of Eliott of Stobbs, the arms of Gibraltar, in consideration of his eminent services; such arms being duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Heralds office; and also to order that this his Majesty's concession, and especial mark of his favour, be registered in his college of arms.

14. to appoint Sir George Baker, Bt, to be Physician in ordinary to his Majesty's person.

21. to appoint Anthony Merry, Esq; to be Consul at Madrid.

28 to appoint James Hay Beattie, M. A. to be assistant and successor to his father Dr James Beattie, in the professorship of Moral Philosophy and Logic in the Marischal College in the University of Aberdeen.

also to appoint Mr William Riddell, writer to the signet, to be his Majesty's Ordinary Writer in Scotland, in the room of Mr Thomas Cockburn, deceased.

Carleton House, July 5. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint

point Dr Richard Warren and Dr Robert Halifax to be his Phyſicians in ordinary

Mr Robert Hindmarſh, of Clerkenwell-cloſe, is appointed Printer extraordinary to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.

War-office, July 7

37th foot: Capt. Charles Roſs, from the 3d horſe, to be Major, vice James Graham.

War-office, July 17.

39th foot: Brev. Maj John Mercier to be Major, vice Richard Baugh

Capt Cornelius Smelt, of 35th foot, to be Deputy Governor of South-ſea Caſtle, vice Francis Leſlie

War-office, July 24

Firſt troop of horſe-guards: Cornet Maj. John Drouly to be Second Lieutenant and Lieutenant Colonel, vice William Calderwood; Guid and Maj Henry Read, Cornet and Major, vice John Drouly; Exempt and Capt. Thomas Roberts, Guidon and Major, vice Henry Read; Brig. and Lieut. Sherborne Stewart, Exempt and Captain, vice Thomas Roberts; Sub Brig. and Corn Thomas Squire, Brigadier and Lieutenant, vice Sherborne Stewart.

Commiſſions ſigned by his Majeſty for the army in Ireland.

Maj.-Gen. Patrick Tonyn to be Colonel of the 48th foot, vice Lt-Gen. Skene, deceaſed. Dated May 23 1787.

From other papers.

July 3. The Senatus Academicus of the Univerſity of Edinburgh promoted Mr John Hill, Profeſſor of Humanity, to the degree of Doctor of Laws.

5. The Rev. Mr John Steven was ordained Miniſter of the church and pariſh of Mochrum, in the preſbytery of Wigton.

5 Mr Peter Primroſe, in conſequence of a preſentation from the Earl of Moray, was ordained Miniſter of the pariſh of Dalgety, in the preſbytery of Dunfermline, vacant by the tranſlation of the Rev. Mr John Hoyes to the pariſh of Kinloſs, in the preſbytery of Forres.

11. The Rev. Mr William Peterkin was admitted by the preſbytery of Linlithgow to be Miniſter of the pariſh of Eccleſmachan, to which he had been preſented by the Earl of Hopetoun.

NEW MEMBERS.

June 22. *Haddington diſtrict of boroughs:* William Fullarton of Fullarton, Eſq; unanimouſly, in room of Lord Elcho.

July 6 *Fife county:* Col William Wemyſs of Wemyſs, by a great majority, in the room of the late Gen. Skene.—Sir John Henderſon, the unſucceſsful candidate, has proteſted, on the ground of Col. Wemyſs holding an office created ſince the Union, viz. Depute Adjutant-General for Scotland.

Argyleſhire: Lord Frederick Campbell re-elected.

July 19. *Old Windſor:* The Earl of Mornington.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, Auguſt 3.

	Beſt.	*Second*	*Third.*
Wheat,	21s. 0d	20s 0d	19s. 0d.
Bear,	20s 0d.	19s 0d	18s. 0d.
Oats,	18s 9d	17s. 6d	16s. 0d.
Peaſe,	20s. 6d		

Edinburgh, July 31. 1787. Oat-meal, 1s. 2d. Bear-meal, 9d. Peaſe-meal, 9d.

The Edinburgh Bill of Burials for July.

Burial places.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Grayfriars and Lady Yeſter's,	23	26	49
Weſt-kirk, -	13	22	35
Canongate, -	16	14	30
Calton, - -	8	16	24
Total,	60	78	138

AGE.	N°
Under 2	40
Between 2 & 5	14
Between 5 & 10	11
Between 10 & 20	10
Between 20 & 30	7
Between 30 & 40	9
Between 40 & 50	11
Between 50 & 60	12
Between 60 & 70	12
Between 70 & 80	9
Between 80 & 90	3
	138

Increaſed 12

DISEASES, &c.	N°
Aged — —	14
Aſthma — —	2
Bowelhive — —	7
Cancer — —	1
Childbed — —	1
Chincough — —	6
Conſumption —	44
Dropſy — —	1
Fever — —	26
Flux — —	1
Hanged — —	1
Hyſterics — —	1
Killed by the fall of a wall — —	1
Meaſles — —	5
Palſy — —	1
Nerves — —	2
Smallpox — —	3
Stillborn — —	6
Suddenly —	5
Teething —	9
Water in head —	1

PRICES OF STOCKS, July 13.

Bank Stock, 145¼ a ⅜
New 4 per cent 1777 90½ a ⅞.
5 per cent Ann. 1785, ſhut, 106½ a ¼ ex div.
3 per cent. red 70⅜ a 70¾.
3 per cent. conſ. ſhut, 69¾ a 68⅞ a 70, ex div.
Long Ann. 21 1-16th.
Ann. 1778, 13⅛
Exch Bills, 13s.
Lottery Tickets, 15l. 14s. 6d.

July 31.

Bank Stock, 147½
3 per cent. red. 71⅞
3 per cent. conſ. ſhut, 70½ a 71
4 per cent conſ. 92½ a ¼ a ⅜
5 per cent 109¼
Bank Long Ann. 21½
Do, 1778, 1779, 13 7-16ths a ⅜
South Sea Old Ann. 71.
New Navy, 2 per cent. Diſ.
Lottery Tickets, 15l. 18s.